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RECENT PRICE DECLINES FOR GLUTEN FEED HALTED.

Slow Demand for Syrup and Starch Causes Temporary Sh tdown of Plants—Price Up $5.

Gluten feed which declined about $25 per ton between June and October, 1920, was recently advanced $5 per ton by manufacturers. The advance was not due to any extraordinary demand on the part of dealers but was caused by low production due to the light inquiry for syrup and starch. A number of manufacturers were obliged to close their plants temporarily because of lack of orders for these products. The increase in price caused a great deal of surprise on the part of feeders who appeared to be under the impression that a decline in the price of corn necessarily would mean a reduction in the cost of the by-product.

While prices as established by principal manufacturers depend to a certain extent on the price of corn, the inquiry for starch and syrup and the consequent production of gluten feed is a more important factor. If the demand for the by-product exceeds the supply, the price is advanced regardless of a downward movement of the corn market.

Sales Made With Guaranty.

Quotations depend largely on the law of supply and demand unless, of course, prices are maintained through price guarantees. It is reasonable to suppose that when through a heavy demand for starch and syrup the production of gluten feed is large, the price seeks a lower level when the demand for feed is light. In order to avoid a too serious decline during times of heavy production large manufacturers frequently make sales with the guaranty that the price paid for the feed will be protected till a certain date. While this guaranty gives dealers a chance to dispose of their purchases without loss during declining markets, it does not afford any great advantage to the feeder when it is considered that during times of heavy production prices are bound to decline severely in the absence of an adequate demand and storage facilities. Through this inducement manufacturers are benefited to the extent that free storage is obtained for their products.

Prices Stable Early Part of 1920.

During the first four months of the year the price of gluten feed remained stable and hovered around $69 Chicago for the principal brands. Because of the exceptionally good demand during the month of

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Declining prices were the rule in the live stock markets during the week. Sheep prices at Chicago tumbled to 1913 levels. Dressed meat prices also were reported as lower than the previous week with the demand slack. (p. 402.)

Grain markets passed through another uncertain week with wheat prices reacting from the recent declines and closing from 4 to 5 cents higher than the preceding week. Cash grains still commanded a good premium over futures. (p. 412.)

Produce markets recorded still lower price levels. Potatoes were selling at about one-half the price they sold for at this time a year ago. (p. 408.)

The hay markets are experiencing the customary holiday dullness. Prices are inclined lower. Feedstuffs are likewise dull with new low prices quoted for nearly all kinds. (p. 411.)

Low prices are prevailing for the clover and alfalfa seed crop. (Front page.)

Butter markets held fairly firm despite dull trading. Cheese markets were also dull. (p. 405.)

Cotton middling as well as futures continued to decline. (p. 416.)

The cold-storage report as of Dec. 1 appears in this issue. (p. 407.)

GRADES FOR CELERY WOULD CUT COST OF MARKETING.

Fixing of Standards Would Eliminate Much Waste, Investigations Show.

The U. S. Bureau of Markets has been conducting investigations in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan to determine whether it is practicable to establish standard grades for rough celery and also to determine what advantages growers and other interested parties will derive from adoption of such grades.

The railroads reported 1,900 cars of celery rolled during 1919 from these States. Most of it was shipped in the rough; that is, packed into crates, field run, with little or no grading aside from the removal of badly defective and off-type stalks. The stock is partially trimmed and excessive soil and root growth is removed.

Much of the rough celery moves through the regular channels of trade but one of the largest outlets is through the receivers who pack washed stock. These receivers would welcome standard grades for the rough stock because it would eliminate some of the waste and in addition would reduce the labor now involved in regrading and repacking. Deal-

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CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED VALUES STILL LOWER.

Seedsmen Showing Little More Interest. Movement Reported Much Below Normal.

No improvement in the movement of clover and alfalfa seed during the past 30 days was indicated by reports received by the U.S. Bureau of Markets during the week ending Dec. 18. The movement to date has been much below normal and the growers are still holding the bulk of the 1920 crop and may continue to do so unless prices strengthen materially. Although prices remained fairly steady during the first two weeks of December, increasing in some sections and decreasing in other sections but staying at the same level in the majority of sections, they averaged $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. lower than a month ago.

Red Clover Down $1.50.

Between Nov. 17 and Dec. 15 red clover seed prices showed an average decline of about $1.50 per 100 lbs. In a few sections, as may be seen by referring to the accompanying table, prices have increased a little. The average price for clean, medium red clover seed on Dec. 15 was $15.85 per 100 lbs. Approximately 25% of the 1920 crop had left growers' hands by that date compared with about 18% a month ago. The latest estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates places the production of all kinds of clover seed—mostly red clover, however—at 1,760,000 bu. compared with 1,593,000 bu. in 1919, and 1,099,000 bu. in 1918. Imports of red clover seed since July 1 have been much smaller than last year, being only 459,400 lbs. between July 1 and Dec. 1 of this year compared with 4,097,600 lbs. for the same period last year. Unless prices for Italian red clover seed are reduced materially, there probably will be little seed imported in the near future from that country. On Dec. 6 Italian growers were asking about $20 per 100 lbs. for this seed.

Alsike clover seed has been in better demand than other kinds of clover and is bringing about $4 per 100 lbs. more than medium red clover. Nevertheless, alsike clover seed prices showed an average decline between Nov. 17 and Dec. 15 amounting to $1.35. Little change was noted in prices offered growers during the first two weeks of this month. These ranged from $19 in eastern Wisconsin to $21.70 for northwestern Ohio and the average price for the principal producing sections was $19.90 per 100 lbs. Between 35 and 40% of the crop has moved from the farms and imports have been small. From July 1 to Dec. 1 only 286,900 lbs. weer

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Live Stock and Meats

SHEEP AT CHICAGO DECLINE TO 1913 PRICE LEVELS.

General Slump Reported on All Classes of Live Stock During Past Week.

Cattle prices broke sharply at Chicago as well as at practically all other markets during the week ending December 18. There was no stability to the markets at any time, and declining beef prices had a bearish influence on the general situation. Receipts were liberal early in the week, but near the close there was some decrease in offerings.

The run at Chicago was approximately 5,500 larger than the previous week. The supply at the 10 leading primary markets was approximately 202,200 head for the week, against 183,500 the week previous and 281,600 the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Generally speaking, the average decline for the week at most western markets measured 50¢ to $1 on beef steers, with no urgency to the demand at the new low levels. Plain to medium classes of steers showed least depreciation, as they supply the grade of beef for which there was the best outlet.

Market Condition Uncertain.

So uncertain is the situation at this time that one man's opinion is worth as much as another's, and every prediction on the market for the immediate future is made with numerous reservations.

Extreme tops at all markets at this time are no criterion, and farmers would do well to ignore them because the bulk of sales average far below the highest price paid for a few specialties. At Chicago the bulk last week sold from $3.50 to $6.50 below the top. Although some finished yearlings scored $13.35 to $15, no heavies sold above $13, and the rank and file went at $7.50 to $11.50. At many of the other western markets $7 to $9.50 took the bulk. At Kansas City some Christmas yearlings brought $17.75, the same man's cattle selling at $22 a year ago and $25 two years ago. Around 2,000 rangers, mostly Canadians of plain to medium grade, arrived at Chicago, and sold unevenly lower at $5.50 to $7.75.

Fat she stock declined along with beef steers, the depreciation ranging from 50¢ to $1.25 with the cutter and medium kinds suffering least. At East St. Louis, however, such offerings held steady to a quarter lower. Shipping orders were only moderate and, especially at Chicago, high-priced cows were hard to move. There was, however, a comparatively good outlet for the better grades of heifers. Both in steers and she stock the demand was best for the handy weights.

At Chicago comparatively few cows passed $7 and some yearling heifers scored $11. At East St. Louis some of the latter class reached $12. Plenty of she stock landed at $4.50 to $6 and cutter stock was quite numerous down around $4. Canner grades at some western markets held about steady, but at Chicago that class suffered a quarter decline which carried the bulk down to $2.75 to $3 at the close.

Bologna bulls were the only thing at Chicago that found a ready outlet, and with comparatively urgent local and shipping call, prices advanced 25¢ to 40¢. Bulk of good and choice lots sold from $5.75 to $6. Beef bulls, however, showed a 50¢ loss, and were hard to move throughout the week. Fat, weighty kinds usually found an outlet around $6.50. At other western markets bulls were steady to unevenly lower.

Omaha veal calf prices have been relatively high for several weeks, and in the readjustment process, closing sales looked $2 to $2.50 lower, against a 50¢ to $1 decline at Chicago. Declines at other western points ranged from 25¢ to $1.25.

Retailers are reducing their call for veal at this time as the consuming public, in its fight against high meat bills, is turning to pork. This had a weakening influence on live calves. Recently, bulk of good and choice vealers at Chicago sold at $9 to $9.50. Heavy calves, especially at Chicago, found a good outlet and prices were not materially changed during the week. Good and choice kinds closed around $8 to $8.50.

Country buyers in the vicinity of Kansas City evidently have more confidence in stocker and feeder cattle at prevailing prices than have the patrons of most other markets. At any rate the demand there was broad enough to hold that market almost steady. Most other markets reported around 50¢ declines on stockers and feeders, and at Chicago 75¢ lower sales were not uncommon. This class of cattle went to the country largely on a $5 to $8 basis. In many instances inferior stockers, because of little or no country demand, went to killers for canning purposes at $3.50 to $4.

Because of the trend of fat cattle prices many prospective buyers of thin stock for roughing and fattening purposes decided to await a more stable market. Many of them have apparently come to the conclusion that they will be able to buy at still lower levels later. Whether or not their judgment is right remains to be seen.

Hogs.—Under expanding receipts hog prices were depressed to the lowest level since March, 1916. The week's run at 10 markets amounted to 689,800, against 673,500 the previous week, and 807,200 during the corresponding week a year ago. Around the middle of the week, values hit the low

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TRADE IN FRESH MEAT REPORTED GENERALLY SLOW.

Price Declines the Rule for All Classes of Meat except Veal at New York City.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Fresh meat trade during the week ending Dec. 18 was slow with prices tending lower. With the exception of veal at New York declines were general. Lower prices for all classes of live stock were a depressing factor in eastern dressed meat markets. This condition was intensified by a gradual increase in the numbers of unemployed and a more general reduction in pay rolls in manufacturing districts.

Beef.—The demand for beef at all points was centered principally on the medium grade. On such, prices held fairly steady until near the close when pressure to clean up caused sharp declines at some markets. Good steer beef suffered most, declines, ranging from $1 at New York to $5 at Boston. While prices at Chicago during the week showed practically no change, the average quality of the offerings was better.

Price Changes Slight.

The demand for cows was more nearly equal to the supply and price changes were slight. Although the range of prices on bulls showed no change from the previous week's close, trade continued slow and dull with a slight downward tendency.

Conditions in the kosher beef trade were very uneven. New York and Chicago declined sharply, while other markets remained steady.

Veal.—With practically no choice veal offered, trade was uneven and prices fluctuating. New York gained $1 during the week while other markets declined sharply.

Lamb.—Under a generally slow demand lamb prices continued their downward trend of the previous week. Monday's uneven advances were lost during the suc-

ANIMALS[1] SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING NOVEMBER.

[Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	193,143	47,401	249,029	788	569,252
Fort Worth	26,948	29,466	5,328	136	30,427
Kansas City	103,299	25,042	58,861	999	231,755
National Stock Yards	45,206	13,345	28,341	738	131,325
Omaha	76,329	8,076	80,147	.....	117,369
St. Louis	19,714	3,731	5,645	7	153,029
Sioux City	30,374	2,657	21,637	.....	86,715
South St. Joseph	32,328	5,212	23,768	81	121,802
South St. Paul	50,554	29,015	63,023	.....	211,750
All other establishments	280,023	151,726	422,453	1,658	1,678,208
Total:					
November, 1920	858,946	315,971	908,235	4,407	3,328,633
November, 1919	1,040,074	344,238	1,227,191	10,196	3,270,172
11 months ended November, 1920	7,941,347	3,813,797	10,049,763	41,257	34,033,559
11 months ended November, 1919	9,129,803	3,657,389	11,456,540	77,799	37,021,477

[1] Horses slaughtered at all establishments during November, 33.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 18.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	78,973	33,272	45,701	213,953	41,218	172,735	88,609	28,224	60,385
East St. Louis	19,864	5,667	13,213	87,527	27,855	83,073	12,409	1,703	7,758
Indianapolis	9,667	5,952	4,028	90,654	49,777	40,778	1,523	1,161	415
Kansas City	39,746	12,200	19,682	55,850	2,350	41,631	31,913	10,769	17,368
Oklahoma City	6,996	2,466	3,670	5,416	400	5,059	157	41	157
Omaha	31,622	14,434	17,188	59,719	10,265	40,454	41,787	10,754	31,033
St. Joseph[1]	10,272	2,743	6,132	37,703	5,289	31,501	18,777	2,358	14,904
St. Paul	19,856	6,375	11,780	62,097	15,815	47,046	9,786	4,381	6,177
Sioux City	16,630	7,377	6,863	37,184	16,244	21,619	9,180	2,369	6,541
Wichita[1]	2,553	1,265	1,341	6,510	91	6,598	199	.....	192
Total	236,179	91,751	129,598	647,613	168,523	490,507	214,340	61,760	144,930
Previous week	216,086	97,226	124,613	706,019	151,606	519,290	212,162	66,690	147,725

[1] Week ending Friday, Dec. 17.

ceeding days, and closing prices at all markets were $1 to $3 lower than the previous Friday.

Mutton.—The relatively low prices of mutton as compared with lamb, tended to increase the demand for the former, and the week's range of prices, while slightly lower than that of the previous week, was comparatively steady. New York recovered from the slumpy conditions of the preceding week and advanced $1 on the better grades.

Pork.—Barring New York, where fresh pork was steady to strong until late in the week, the tendency was decidedly downward. Prices on all cuts reached new low levels for the year.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.[1]

Week ending Friday, Dec. 17.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	10,645	.....	6,881
East St. Louis	2,517	398	1,036
Indianapolis	836	.....	132
Kansas City	11,758	2,075	9,662
Oklahoma	2,465	336	41
Omaha	11,023	.....	6,833
St. Joseph	1,145	232	1,390
St. Paul	5,437	4,071	2,832
Sioux City	4,880	387	489
Wichita	1,265	91	.....
Total	**51,980**	**7,590**	**29,386**
Previous week	58,318	10,617	42,326
State destination:			
Arkansas	37	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	232
Florida	21	.....	.....
Illinois	8,494	1,261	2,130
Indiana	3,566	135	421
Iowa	9,818	2,482	3,397
Kansas	7,068	457	2,827
Kentucky	529	.....	190
Maryland	88	.....	.....
Massachusetts	30	.....	.....
Michigan	625	.....	3,318
Minnesota	2,215	523	1,959
Missouri	4,605	1,031	7,410
Nebraska	6,512	245	4,004
New Jersey	.....	563	.....
New Mexico	61	.....	.....
New York	57	.....	631
North Carolina	144	.....	.....
North Dakota	239	.....	.....
Ohio	1,479	195	897
Oklahoma	2,672	336	41
Pennsylvania	787	.....	215
South Carolina	30	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,571	3	476
Texas	180	.....	.....
Virginia	179	.....	.....
West Virginia	129	.....	.....
Wisconsin	597	350	1,130
Wyoming	247	.....	.....
Total	51,980	7,590	29,386

[1] Fort Worth did not report.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	Nov. 19.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$23.00–24.00	$24.00–25.00	$27.00–30.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	25.00–27.00	25.00–28.00	30.00–32.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average	18.50–21.00	18.50–24.00	21.00–25.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	25.50–28.00	27.00–29.00	30.50–33.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	40.00–42.00	41.00–43.00	45.00–47.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	18.00–20.00	19.00–22.00	21.00–24.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	17.50–19.00	18.50–21.00	19.00–20.75
Pure lard, tierces	17.50–18.00	19.00–20.50	20.50–22.50
Compound lard, tierces	12.50–13.50	13.00–13.50	14.50–15.50

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Monday, Dec. 20.

	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
Beef steers:			
Good and choice	$8.00–10.00	$7.75–9.50	$7.25–9.25
Common and medium	6.00– 8.00	5.50–7.75	5.75–7.25
Cows and heifers:			
Medium good, and choice	4.25– 8.25	4.25–7.25	4.00–7.25

LIVE STOCK PRICES, MONDAY, DEC. 20.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.35	$9.40	$8.95	$9.00	$9.00
Bulk of sales	9.00– 9.15	9.10– 9.30	8.60– 8.85	8.60– 8.90	.....
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.55– 9.10	8.90– 9.20	8.65– 8.85	8.60– 8.95	8.50–8.65
Medium (200–250 lbs. up), common-choice	9.00– 9.25	9.00– 9.30	8.70– 8.95	8.75– 9.00	8.50–8.65
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.05– 9.30	8.80– 9.40	8.60– 8.85	8.50– 9.00	8.60–9.00
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	9.20– 9.40	9.15– 9.40	8.25– 8.75	.....	8.75–9.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.80– 8.95	8.00– 8.25	8.00– 8.25	8.25– 8.60	8.40–8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.70– 8.80	7.75– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	8.00– 8.25	8.25–8.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00– 9.50	9.25– 9.75	8.25– 8.85	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.75– 9.50	7.50– 8.75	8.00– 9.00	7.50–9.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	12.50–14.50	12.00–13.00	12.25–13.25	12.25–13.50	.....
Good	10.40–12.50	8.75–11.75	9.50–12.25	10.25–12.25	.....
Medium	8.25–10.40	7.50– 8.50	7.90– 9.50	8.00–10.25	7.25–9.50
Common	7.00– 8.25	6.75– 7.50	7.00– 7.90	7.25– 8.00	6.00–7.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	12.25–15.00	11.75–13.00	11.75–13.00	12.00–13.25	.....
Good	9.60–12.25	8.50–11.50	8.40–11.75	9.25–12.00	.....
Medium	7.50– 9.60	7.00– 8.25	7.00– 8.40	7.25– 9.25	7.00–9.00
Common	6.25– 7.50	5.75– 7.00	5.75– 7.60	6.25– 7.25	5.50–7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.50–10.25	4.75–13.00	4.25– 9.80	4.75–10.00	4.25–8.50
Cows, common-choice	4.25– 8.85	4.50– 7.50	4.00– 7.00	4.50– 7.50	4.00–7.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75– 8.25	4.25– 7.50	3.50– 6.00	3.75– 7.00	3.50–6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75– 4.25	2.75– 4.25	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 4.50	2.50–3.75
Canner steers	3.50– 5.00	3.25– 4.50	3.50– 4.25	3.25– 4.75	3.25–4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50– 9.50	8.00–11.50	6.25– 7.75	8.00–10.00	6.00–8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 8.50	5.00– 8.50	3.00– 7.00	4.00– 8.00	3.50–5.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 pounds up, common-choice	6.85– 9.00	7.00– 8.50	7.25– 9.90	7.25– 9.25	5.00–8.50
750–1,000 pounds, common-choice	6.25– 8.50	6.00– 8.00	6.50– 9.25	6.25– 8.75	4.50–8.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.25– 7.75	4.25– 8.00	4.00– 8.25	4.25– 8.25	4.00–7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.25– 6.00	3.25– 6.00	3.75– 6.25	3.50– 6.25	3.00–5.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.00– 7.50	6.00– 8.00	5.50– 7.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00– 6.00	3.25– 6.00	3.50– 5.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	8.75–10.75	(1)	8.00–10.25	8.75–10.50	8.00–9.50
Culls and common	6.50– 8.50	(1)	5.50– 7.75	6.50– 8.50	5.50–7.50
Feeder lambs	8.50–10.00	(1)	7.25– 8.50	7.25– 9.25	7.00–9.00
Yearling, wethers, medium-prime	6.00– 8.00	(1)	7.00– 8.50	6.50– 7.50	5.75–7.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50– 5.50	(1)	4.25– 5.50	4.25– 5.25	4.00–5.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.00– 4.50	(1)	3.25– 4.00	3.50– 4.25	2.75–3.50
Culls and common	1.50– 2.75	(1)	1.50– 3.00	1.75– 3.25	1.50–2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.00– 5.00	(1)	3.50– 5.00	3.75– 5.00	.....
Feeding ewes	2.75– 3.75	(1)	2.50– 3.95	2.75– 3.75	2.50–3.50

[1] No sales.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Nov. 23.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Nov. 23.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$22.00–24.00	$22.00–24.00	$27.00–28.00	.....	.....	$25.00–28.00
Good	17.00–20.00	18.00–21.00	22.00–25.00	$16.00–18.00	$17.00–20.00	17.00–20.00
Medium	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–20.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–17.00
Common	10.00–14.00	10.00–14.00	12.00–15.00	10.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	.....
Medium	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Common	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–12.00	.....	.....
Common	9.00– 9.75	9.25–10.00	9.25– 9.75	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	25.00–25.00
Good	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–24.00	21.00–24.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	18.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00
Common	15.00–17.00	16.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–20.00	15.00–20.00	15.00–20.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00
Common	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–25.00
Good	14.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	19.00–21.00	15.00–23.00	14.00–19.00	22.00–24.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	18.00–19.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	18.00–20.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	14.00–16.00	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	14.00–16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	32.00–34.00
10–12 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	31.00–32.00
12–14 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	30.00–31.00
14 lbs. and over	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	28.00–28.00
Shoulders, skinned	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	20.00–21.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	24.00–25.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	17.50–18.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–17.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	19.00–20.00
8 lbs. and over	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	15.00–16.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	21.00–22.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	28.00–29.00

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 402.)

spot, but there was a general recovery before the end of the week.

The liberal supply at Chicago was responsible for getting values down to the $9 basis, the average cost of packer and shipper droves on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday being $9, $8.97, and $9, respectively.

Closing sales at Chicago of hogs averaging over 180 lbs., although higher than mid-week, were mostly 50¢ to 65¢ lower than a week ago, while light lights were only 10¢ to 25¢ lower, and pigs steady to 15¢ lower.

Shipping demand, especially for lights, light lights, and pigs assumed such breadth as to make even the big packers nervous as to whether or not they would obtain their full quotas. This was shown by their eagerness to purchase liberally on all breaks. The relatively low price of corn compared with current hog values has influenced shippers and producers to such an extent that they are holding back their light stock, and hogs coming to market are heavier than normal for this season of the year. The spread in prices had a tendency to widen during the week because of this obvious urgent shipping call for the lighter weights, and the light supply.

General quality showed improvement. Recent substantial cuts in wholesale fresh pork prices stimulated the consumptive demand, as pork is now relatively cheaper than other meats in wholesale markets. This in turn assisted materially in causing a reaction from the low spot for hogs on foot. As a result there was more talk a short time ago about prospects of hogs selling down around $8 than there is at the present time.

The break in prices at Kansas City was more severe than at most other western markets, closing values there averaging around $1 under those of a week ago. At Omaha and East St. Louis the decline measured approximately 75¢. Closing top on lights was $9.60 at East St. Louis and $9.50 at Chicago. There were no hogs above $9 at Omaha, or $8.75 at Kansas City, the latter market receiving no light weights on Saturday. The week's top in the West was $9.95, paid Monday at East St. Louis.

Sheep Down to 1913 Levels.

Sheep.—An unexplainable advance in sheep and lamb prices occurred at Chicago early in the week, but sharp declines developed on Wednesday. Closing quotations on fat classes were the lowest of the year. In fact, lambs hit the lowest level since July 1916, and sheep went back to November, 1913, prices. The week's 10 market total amounted to 234,700, compared with 243,600 the previous week, and 322,500 during same week last year.

The only reason traders could give for the severe setback at Chicago was that the market had reached a point where it was top-heavy. Dressed trade was dull, and packers complained of being unable to move lamb and mutton except at a loss. Outside competition was of smaller volume than for some time, and despite comparatively moderate receipts there was a weak undertone to the situation.

Prime lambs, which sold up to $12.50 at Chicago on the high day, were no better than those closing at $10.75. Compared with a week ago, prices were mostly $1 to $1.50 lower, but at Omaha the decline was 50¢ greater than at Chicago. This was offset somewhat by a smaller break at East St. Louis. Light receipts at Kansas City enabled sellers to hold prices on a steady basis.

Bulk of good and choice lambs at most western markets sold from $9 to $10.50, the closing quotation for best at Omaha being $9.25. Yearlings were not very numerous, but they closed unevenly lower, the average decline at the largest two sheep markets being around $1.75. Choice offerings at Chicago landed at $8 against $10.50 on the high day. Matured wethers were in limited supply but along with ewes they suffered a decline of 25¢ to $1.25, Chicago and Omaha recording the biggest breaks.

Some choice ewes at Chicago brought $5.75 on the high day. Equally as desirable stock, however, sold below $4.50 late in the week with many good heavy kinds at $3 to $3.50. Cull ewes frequently sold below $2 at the four leading western markets, with a few on the canner order at $1 and lower.

There was little trade anywhere in breeding and feeding sheep and no great volume of business done in feeding lambs. The latter closed $1 to $1.25 lower at Chicago, with the other extreme at Kansas City, where prices held steady. Best 55 to 60 lb. feeding lambs closed around $10 at Chicago but the best were obtainable at $8.50 at Kansas City. Prices at the latter market during the previous week were relatively low, but did not attract an increased number of buyers.

Monday's Trading Slow.

Opening Dec. 20.—Despite comparatively moderate receipts cattle trade was not brisk and buyers fought against an advance. Most classes were steady to a quarter higher at Chicago, some outside markets quoting a greater gain and others less. Best beef steers reached $12.50. A decline of 25¢ in bull prices, caused by a heavy run from other markets, was the first in many days.

Hogs opened mostly 10¢ lower at Chicago, but were steady to 15¢ higher at the other principal western markets. East St. Louis had a top of $9.40 and Chicago $9.35. Both were for hogs averaging 165 lbs. Omaha's top was $9 and Kansas City's $8.95.

The decline in fat sheep and lamb prices was checked. Chicago's sales were steady to a quarter higher while Omaha gained 50¢ to $1 on lambs. Top lambs at Chicago made $10.75 and good ewes $4. Best lambs at Omaha reached $10.50 and at Kansas City $10. Bids at East St. Louis on fairly good kinds reached $9.50. Feeders ruled steady to a quarter higher.

Considering federally inspected meats during the first 10 months of the year, June showed the heaviest calf slaughter in 1920 and July in 1919. Apparently the disastrous break in cattle prices in April, 1920, had something to do with the heavy early marketing of calves.

HOLDINGS OF BEEF AND LARD LESS THAN USUAL.

Cold Storage Report on December 1 Shows Large Lamb and Mutton Stocks.

The supply of frozen beef in cold storage on Dec. 1 was far below normal. The amount reported, 89,747,627 lbs., was the smallest for that date during the past five years. It was almost 70,000,000 lbs. less than the previous December low in 1916, and 190,000,000 lbs. less than was reported Dec. 1, 1917. On the latter date storages contained the record amount for that month.

The accumulation of frozen beef in storage usually reaches its peak either by the beginning or end of January, and then declines until the middle of the summer. The low this year, however, occurred on Oct. 1, and since that date stocks have increased slightly more than 30,000,000 lbs. Previous increases during October and November ranged from approximately 35,000,000 to 140,000,000 lbs.

While stocks of cured beef showed a net increase of about 2,000,000 lbs. during November, the supply on Dec. 1 was about 13,000,000 lbs. less than on Dec. 1, 1919, and 10,000,000 lbs. less than on Dec. 1, 1918. Approximately 10,000,000 lbs. were placed in cure during November, which was 21% less than the amount placed in cure in November, 1919.

Due to heavy importations from Australasia and Argentina stocks of 56,333,209 lbs. of frozen lamb and mutton reported on Dec. 1 were the largest ever shown for any date in this country. They were more than four and one-half times the largest amount reported prior to 1920, six times the stocks of Dec. 1, 1919 and 1918, nine times that reported Dec. 1, 1917, and eleven times that of Dec. 1, 1916, although stocks increased more than 7,000,000 lbs. during November, only 1,665,495 lbs. of this amount was domestic product.

Frozen Pork Holdings Large.

Stocks of frozen pork, amounting to 61,730,481 lbs. while showing the usual declines from the amounts reported Nov. 1 each year, are about 17,000,000 lbs. greater than the amounts in storage on Dec. 1, 1919 and 27,000,000 lbs. more than on Dec. 1, 1918. As a rule the lowest stocks of the year are shown on Dec. 1 and the largest in July and August, although in two instances during the past five years the maximum amounts were reported April 1. Reports to the Bureau indicate that there is a tendency to increase stocks of frozen pork each year, indicating a gradual increase in the demand for this commodity.

Stocks of dry salt pork and lard were also down below most previous Dec. 1 holdings. In only one instance in the past five years has the amount of dry salt pork in storage been less than the present stocks, and in the case of lard the present holdings are the lowest ever reported at that time. The lows for both these products usually occur either at the beginning or end of November, while the dates of the maximum storage vary between Mar. 1 and Aug. 1, or after the winter and spring killing season. Stocks of lard exceeded 109,000,000 lbs. on both July 1 and Aug. 1 of this year, being the largest amount ever reported. Since Aug. 1 holdings have been reduced to less than 37,000,000 lbs. A total 83,500,000 lbs. of lard was produced during November, thus indicating there has been a tremendous movement of this commodity into con-

(Concluded on page 407, column 3.)

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 18.

[Prices per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		4 wks. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	241	$9.39	223	$9.00	230	$8.97	230	$9.00	223	$9.20	239	$9.12	231	$9.12	232	$9.77	233	$12.19
E. St. Louis	209	9.74	203	9.11	210	8.99	211	9.00	232	9.21	212	9.11	208	9.18	199	9.91	198	12.20
Kansas City	223	9.38	228	8.62	228	8.70	225	8.55	223	8.59	235	8.51	226	8.81	228	9.72	217	11.97
Omaha	257	9.22	248	8.62	250	8.36	250	8.40	245	8.62	247	8.73	250	8.67	250	9.56	265	11.83
S. St. Paul	218	9.00	217	8.54	217	8.32	213	8.41	226	8.58	219	8.60	217	8.56	219	9.28	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Dairy and Poultry

TRADING ALMOST AT STANDSTILL IN CHEESE MARKETS.

Prices Barely Holding Steady—Selling Pressure Slightly in Evidence.

Based solely upon current business, cheese markets would be termed weak and prices would likely have fallen to still lower levels by now. But the general feeling that the present inactivity is nothing more than the usual slowing up around the holidays keeps markets barely steady in spite of the dullness. Reports from all quarters indicate that trading during the week ending Dec. 18 was almost at a standstill. Aside from supplying regular trade, and this mostly in small lots, comparatively small amounts of goods changed hands. Even dealers who are hard pressed financially found little response when prices were lowered practically to cost. In fact, some reported receiving but few orders at prices quoted which represented actual losses to them.

The distributing trade is apparently well stocked, and many who would ordinarily be buyers at present prices are not interested because they are trying to move their own holdings of higher cost goods. However, unless business improves and support is given the market from some source it would not be surprising to see prices go still lower, as some pressure to sell is being felt.

Fresh Cheese Being Consigned.

Receipts of fresh cheese at distributing markets are lighter. Numerous shipments are being made on a consignment basis, but as much of this cheese is of poorer quality it has not had any material effect on the market in general. A good many New York State factories are now closed for the winter, and while this might ordinarily result in a shortage on the market, demand at present is so light that there has been no noticeable scarcity of any styles. Held cheese of fancy quality maintains its firm tone. A small amount of export business is reported as having taken place, mostly cheese which could be bought at around 20¢.

Storage Reduction During November.

The monthly cold-storage report appearing in this issue shows that holdings of American type cheese in the entire country on Dec. 1 were 40,096,106 lbs. This is some 22,000,000 lbs. less than the stocks of Dec. 1, 1919, although about 15,000,000 lbs. more than those of Dec. 1, 1918. The Nov., 1920, reduction was 8,500,000 lbs., and while this was about 1,500,000 lbs. less than the decrease during Nov., 1919, when holdings were excessive, it more than equals the change during Nov., 1918. There is no apparent concern regarding present stocks.

Australian and Japanese Eggs at Boston.

For several months there has been a shortage of eggs at Boston. This has been partially relieved by shipments from Canada and the Pacific coast. A number of cars have reached Boston from California and Oregon points, but among the unusual receipts recently was a car of eggs from Japan and another from Australia. One or more cars of Chinese eggs also are reported now in transit.

These imported eggs are usually carefully graded, especially the Japanese and Australian. The quality is usually good, some showing age but the majority grading commercial "seconds" to "firsts," and prices range now about the same as domestic eggs of the same grade from the Middle Western States. Some lots received last year caused shippers to lose several thousand dollars on account of heavy breakage, but so far this year very little damage has been seen. The eggs are packed with standard fillers and flats in heavy export cases, with heavy cushions at the top and bottom of each section.

One of the greatest objections found with Asiatic eggs in past years has been in the matter of size. This is especially true of Chinese eggs, which usually have been small, approximately the size of pullet eggs.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 18.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	54	49½	54	52	47½
Tuesday	54½	49½	54	53	47½
Wednesday	54½	51½	55	53	47½
Thursday	54½	51½	55	53	46½
Friday	55	51½	55½	53	47½
Saturday	55	51½	55½	53	47½
Average for week	54.58	50.71	54.83	52.83	47.41
Previous week	52.75	48.33	52.91	52.00	48.33
Corresponding week last year	73.00	67.00	73.20	71.80	65.90

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28	22 –23½	24–25	24½	21½
Tuesday	27–28	22 –23½	24–25	24½	22½
Wednesday	27–28	22 –23½	24–25	24½	20½
Thursday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	25	21
Friday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	25½	21
Saturday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	26½	21½
Average for week	27.50	22.63	24.59	25.29	21.25
Previous week	27.58	23.54	25.25	27.50	20.95
Corresponding week last year	31.50	30.82	31.50	30.31	30.21

[1] Held cheese prices. [3] Flats.
[2] Fresh cheese prices.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	42½	Friday	44 –44½
Tuesday	43	Saturday	44½–44½
Wednesday	43½		
Thursday	44	Average	43.67

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	5,549,940	6,196,354	5,160,546
Put into cold storage	1,039,583	1,387,206	743,607
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,752,312	3,630,461	3,558,364
Change during week	−2,712,729	−2,213,195	−2,814,757
Total holdings	43,641,245	46,353,974	43,079,525
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,770,336	2,557,052	2,452,333
Put into cold storage	353,118	628,822	288,676
Withdrawn from cold storage	938,245	777,655	897,129
Change during week	− 615,127	− 148,833	− 608,453
Total holdings	13,658,768	14,273,895	22,074,414
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	97,570	68,300	70,933
Put into cold storage	11,194	7,530	2,594
Withdrawn from cold storage	156,619	192,352	214,681
Change during week	− 145,424	− 184,822	− 212,087
Total holdings	562,192	707,616	1,165,671
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	14,081,403	10,042,355	16,944,429
Put into cold storage	6,851,569	8,624,224	6,881,394
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,786,900	1,214,036	2,993,040
Change during week	+5,064,669	+7,410,188	+3,888,354
Total holdings	48,737,628	43,672,959	51,302,650

BUTTER MARKETS HELD FIRM BY FANCY GRADE DEMAND.

Lowering of Retail Prices Factor in Strengthening Trading—Imports Lighter.

After almost a month of weak and unsettled conditions butter markets appear to have taken a turn upward. For the week ending Dec. 18, trading was considerably better and there was a firmer tone on all markets. An important factor in stimulating consumptive demand, thereby causing more active trading on the wholesale markets, was the fact that retail prices, which up until recently have been relatively high, were brought down to lower levels. Furthermore, fancy domestic butter could be bought at prices but slightly higher than the best imported, and buyers have been quite willing to pay the slight premium for domestic goods since some of the recent arrivals of Danish butter showed mold and were of irregular quality. There was some call for medium grades, especially in car lots, but on the whole neither medium nor undergrades shared in the firmness of fancy lots.

Storage Butter Surplus Heavy.

Storage butter continues to move slowly. One explanation offered for this is that Danish butter has to some extent been accepted by that class of trade ordinarily using storage butter. It has been possible right along to buy Danish butter of good quality at prices close to those asked for storage butter of equal quality. Furthermore, since the recent drop in fresh butter prices it has been possible to buy medium grades of fresh butter at such prices that there has been little incentive to buy storage of the quality ordinarily found on the markets now.

The monthly cold storage report which appears in this issue of THE MARKET REPORTER shows that total holdings in the entire country on Dec. 1 were 79,889,000 lbs. This is a surplus of 6,235,000 lbs. over last year, and 14,779,000 lbs. over 1918 on the same date. The reduction of stocks during November this year amounted to 21,889,000 lbs., as compared with a reduction during November, 1919 and 1918, of 26,820,000 lbs. and 15,763,000 lbs. respectively. The storage movement in the four large markets is much lighter than in 1919. During November last year the reduction in the four large eastern markets represented close to 75% of the total reduction in all storages, but this year the reduction was less than 60% of the total. A year ago the situation was helped somewhat by export trade, which during the last three months of 1919 relieved domestic markets of some 7,700,000 lbs. of butter, much of which no doubt came out of storages. This year, however, there is practically no export trade and in addition importations are an influential factor in the slow movement of storage stocks.

No large cargoes of foreign butter arrived during the week. Butter from the heavy cargo of a week ago was available on the New York market, and showed up better than some of the recent shipments. Orders for Danish butter have been considerably checked by lower domestic prices. Even the low prices quoted on new offerings do not look particularly attractive to buyers. Some shipments are coming on consignment, and others have been shipped subject to inspection by the buyer and guaranteed free from mold. There are said to have been rejections on a few of these lots. Recent importations include small lots from Holland.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR DECEMBER.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% butter fat).

December Prices.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	250	$3.50–5.05	$4.23
Middle Atlantic	1,199	2.71–3.64	3.32
East North Central	686	2.28–4.09	2.97
West North Central	310	2.36–3.86	3.32
South Atlantic	156	2.71–5.82	4.30
East South Central	130	2.85–4.58	3.49
West South Central	87	2.93–5.24	4.17
Mountain	98	2.45–3.47	3.15
Pacific	228	2.49–4.44	3.55
United States	3,144	2.28–5.82	3.41

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Average for— Nov., 1920.	Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1919.
New England	250	$4.30	$4.23	$4.18
Middle Atlantic	1,183	3.36	3.32	3.73
East North Central	666	3.24	2.97	3.73
West North Central	304	3.34	3.33	3.48
South Atlantic	132	4.36	4.20	3.88
East South Central	130	3.45	3.49	4.06
West South Central	82	4.59	4.22	4.55
Mountain	93	3.14	3.14	3.18
Pacific	188	3.81	3.76	3.51
United States	3,028	3.70	3.41	3.77

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producer supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Middle Atlantic—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. East North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South Atlantic—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Pacific—Washington, Oregon, and California.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per qt.	Special milk per qt.	Certified milk per qt.	Light cream (18–20% B.F.) per half pt.	Cultured buttermilk per qt.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	18–25	21–25	28	16	.....
New York	17	20	28	22	12
Philadelphia	13	15	28	16	.....
Pittsburgh	16	.....	25	19	.....
Cleveland	15	20	32	20	15
Chicago	14	22	25	17	10–12
Minneapolis	14	.....	22	16	15
St. Louis	16	20	22–25	17–18	.....
Washington	17–18	18	30	18–20	14–18
Jacksonville	20–25	30	.....	.....	12
New Orleans	17–19	20–22	25–30	18	15–17
Memphis	20	.....	30	.....	12
Portland	14.5	.....	21	17	14.5
San Francisco	17	.....	25	17	17
Average	18.10	23.03	26.40	17.93	14.12

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart).

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1] Bulk.	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade, bottles.	At retail stores, bottles.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Alabama	Birmingham	6.77	13.75	18	20–25	.....
	Mobile	.....	.....	.....	18–25	18–25
California	San Francisco	8.68–9.69	12.4	15	17	.....
	Los Angeles	9.78	14.5	17	18	.....
	San Diego	10.12	13.33	16	19	19
Colorado	Colorado Springs	7.89	9.38	12	12.5–13	12–15
	Denver	6.40	10	11	13	.....
Connecticut	Hartford	10.06–10.42	13	15	17	17
	Bridgeport	.....	12	15	17	17
	New Haven	10.42	13.5–14	14–15	16–17	16
District of Columbia	Washington	10.96	14–15	15–16	17–18	16–18
Florida	Jacksonville	12.87	17	18	20–25	20–25
	Tampa	.....	15	18	20	.....
Georgia	Atlanta	11.24	15	.....	.....	.....
	Augusta	9.99	13.75	15	20	20
Illinois	Chicago	6.62–6.83	10–10.5	13–14	14	14
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.02–6.40	11	12	14	14
	South Bend	6.66	10	12	14	14
	Evansville	6.77	11.75	14.5	16	16
Iowa	Des Moines	8.06	11.25	14	16	16
	Sioux City	7.95	12.5	14.5	16	16
Kansas	Topeka	6.98	12.5	13	17	15
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	11.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Orleans	9.03–11.50	12.5–14.5	15–17	17–19	17–19
	Alexandria	9.99	15	.....	20	.....
Maryland	Baltimore[3]	7.87	13.5–14	15	15	15
	Cumberland	10.32–10.92	14–15	17	18	18
Massachusetts	Boston[3]	10.48	13.75	16.5	18.25	18.25
	Springfield	10.48	14	.....	18	18
Michigan	Detroit	6.45	12	13	14	14
	Grand Rapids	6.58	10.5	12	14	14
	Kalamazoo	8.60	12	13	15	15
Minnesota	Minneapolis[3,5]	7.87	11.5	12.5	14	14
	St. Paul[3,5]	7.87	11.5	12.5	14	14
Missouri	Kansas City	6.02–8.42	12.5	14–15	15–16	15–16
	St. Louis	7.84	.....	15	16	.....
Montana	Butte	7.16–7.50	11.25–12.5	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	Omaha	.....	10.625	14	16.6	.....
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	12	15	.....
New Jersey	Newark	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	Trenton	7.48	11.5	13	13	15
	Camden	7.61	.....	.....	13	.....
New York	Buffalo	8.25	10–10.25	13.5	15	15
	New York[4]	7.26	11.25	17	17	17
	Rochester	8.03	11.5	13	14.5	14.5
	Albany	.....	.....	16	16	16
North Carolina	Asheville	9.67	13.75	15	18	.....
North Dakota	Fargo	8.75	11.25	14	17	17
	Jamestown	6.98	10	12.5	14	.....
Ohio	Akron	7.31	12	13	15	.....
	Cleveland	7.99	11.25	13.5	15	.....
	Cincinnati	8.38	12–13	14	15	15
	Toledo	7.41–7.63	.....	12.5	14	.....
	Columbus	7.52	12.5–13	14	15	16
	Dayton	6.98	11.25	14	16	16
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	6.77	15	17	17	.....
	Tulsa	9.07	13.75	16	20	20–25
Oregon	Portland	7.31	10–11.25	13	14.5	16
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	9.37	11–12.5	15.5	16	.....
	Philadelphia[3]	7.48	11	12	13	13
Rhode Island	Providence[3]	10.48	15	16.5	18.25	.....
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	20	.....	25	.....
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.06	11.25	14	14	17
Tennessee	Memphis	9.99–11.24	12.5–15	18	20	20–22
	Nashville[5]	.....	11.25	15	17	17
	Chattanooga	7.52	15	16	19	.....
Texas	Galveston	8.75–11.24	15	16.25	20	20
	El Paso[3]	9.56	12.5–13.75	15–16	19–20	19–20
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.50	8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	7.52	.....	12	15	15
Virginia	Richmond	11	14	16	16	16–17
	Roanoke	9.99	14	15	17	.....
Washington	Seattle	6.24	8.325	.....	13	.....
	Spokane	8.02	12	13–13.5	15–15.5	15
West Virginia	Wheeling	9.37	13	16	18	18
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	5.91	8.5	10	11	11
	Beloit	5.59	9.5	12	13	.....

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.3 to 4.5% in different cities.

[3] In these markets lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

[4] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile freight zone.

[5] In these markets the price of milk is based on some accepted wholesale market quotations for butter or American cheese.

Exports of beef and beef products from Denmark dropped from an average of approximately 43,500,000 lbs. per year from 1911 to 1913 to around 17,750,000 lbs. during 1919.

Argentina is still the largest exporter of beef in the world. Exports in 1919 amounted to 39.3% of the world movement, compared with an averzge of 54.7% for the years 1911 to 1913, inclusive.

World exports of beef and beef products during 1919 were 1,970,347,805 lbs. This was only 66.7% of those for 1918, but 114.6% of the average for the three years, 1911 to1913, inclusive.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings Dec. 1.

Commodity.	Total holdings Dec. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Dec. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Dec. 1, 1918.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Nov. 1, 1918.
APPLES						
Barrels	4,340,906	3,325,538	3,279,820	3,515,731	3,108,246	2,914,823
Boxes	6,622,368	7,792,532	4,945,472	2,877,721	4,244,245	2,512,541
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	79,889,352	73,654,085	65,110,521	101,778,314	100,474,073	89,873,639
Packing stock	3,205,649	2,098,220	2,328,494	3,528,109	2,670,562	3,394,287
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	40,096,106	62,507,936	25,624,861	48,566,469	72,888,936	33,402,437
Swiss, including block	4,882,614	3,187,225	2,820,424	5,247,606	3,276,552	2,888,628
Brick and Munster	1,578,853	952,435	1,157,107	1,741,529	823,981	780,758
Limburger	1,058,509	744,235	1,341,052	1,276,215	781,965	1,464,905
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	4,820,091	4,027,668	3,079,678	5,493,453	5,073,311	2,564,173
Cream and Neufchatel	159,322	193,815	181,050	187,191	223,135	369,169
All other varieties	6,363,157	4,800,579	3,268,998	6,579,811	4,911,769	2,895,583
EGGS.						
Cases	1,852,365	3,340,509	2,070,529	3,837,960	5,087,230	3,811,985
Frozen (pounds)	29,824,051	22,690,289	11,532,454	20,460,878	18,976,332	13,281,120
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	11,139,232	8,045,765	14,586,070	9,755,916	6,995,932	12,685,219
Roasters	11,403,165	14,833,161	16,200,736	5,230,565	5,580,176	7,684,685
Fowls	7,305,070	9,691,308	15,068,177	4,263,625	4,330,851	9,455,515
Turkeys	4,293,791	3,212,049	6,337,219	869,876	1,327,235	1,579,143
Miscellaneous varieties	15,068,688	18,967,042	19,045,958	10,950,516	14,904,872	13,028,529
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	89,747,627	223,310,993	229,667,877	68,662,535	184,196,382	224,312,265
Pork, frozen	61,730,481	44,864,158	34,749,590	67,148,129	47,271,467	36,968,036
Lamb and mutton, frozen	56,333,209	9,408,958	9,035,342	48,996,723	7,894,287	8,644,785
Beef, cured [1]	22,321,786	35,546,682	32,380,752	20,352,385	37,594,680	29,339,384
Pork, dry salt [1]	114,770,518	242,224,468	283,002,351	150,811,841	281,929,913	247,194,068
Pork, pickled [1]	253,300,456	226,892,938	242,976,128	254,837,754	239,719,279	233,148,099
Miscellaneous meats	60,663,977	82,853,491	106,254,200	59,486,235	82,113,274	102,623,055
Lard	36,807,733	49,146,967	81,675,236	47,329,338	66,036,217	76,123,519

[1] The cured meat figures include the "Meats held in process of cure" shown in the separate table.

Holdings by Sections, Dec. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	132,573	2,123,306	1,008,558	694,401	338,072	240,996	0	0
Boxes	114,113	1,023,038	170,334	1,133,001	858,263	572,120	1,427,626	1,322,973
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	18,281,333	20,187,816	1,403,688	21,557,542	5,038,574	1,310,215	1,061,420	2,048,764
Packing stock	1,682	752,012	547,241	1,135,398	566,712	109,066	37,988	55,550
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	5,011,970	13,794,279	1,188,082	14,123,422	1,397,581	1,351,424	336,681	2,892,667
Swiss, including block	2,654	1,902,948	48,137	2,561,395	100,913	15,324	19,279	231,944
Brick and Munster	3,710	83,413	3,699	1,087,841	237,521	44,351	11,323	106,995
Limburger	0	223,638	40	744,419	32,591	2,449	8,326	47,046
Cottage, pot and bakers'	245,564	2,251,290	48,730	2,125,079	131,667	0	9,125	17,636
Cream and Neufchatel	0	143,921	0	16,335	21,273	0	17,793	0
All other	5,442	3,127,735	18,009	2,463,735	271,330	106,335	57,457	313,072
EGGS.								
Cases	252,095	677,877	30,642	520,595	245,463	64,204	13,753	47,736
Frozen (pounds)	738,406	13,842,255	823,502	6,657,775	3,145,287	337,195	3,570,823	648,788
POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	883,078	4,558,344	171,629	2,439,975	1,701,063	741,884	132,311	521,968
Roasters	1,068,830	4,227,394	61,319	4,281,974	1,370,283	135,500	80,400	174,555
Fowls	329,310	1,910,311	243,942	2,675,080	1,135,668	351,673	269,765	389,321
Turkeys	194,503	1,080,228	130,310	693,464	1,497,600	282,757	62,047	352,882
Miscellaneous poultry	627,098	7,655,135	107,672	4,256,155	1,756,506	262,775	93,126	309,221
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	4,990,879	12,120,722	962,663	44,690,043	19,202,141	2,487,226	2,318,778	2,980,175
Pork, frozen	8,816,116	6,950,308	1,093,137	27,239,166	12,764,633	3,318,379	365,403	1,183,319
Lamb and mutton, frozen	11,583,368	33,036,391	945,556	2,631,760	844,361	135,096	383,057	787,620
Beef, cured	464,625	3,161,114	286,570	13,302,450	4,023,637	427,065	149,173	506,251
Pork, dry salt	6,588,166	21,060,292	2,344,408	47,457,854	31,578,092	4,085,591	311,086	1,345,029
Pork, pickled	16,322,271	25,154,562	5,357,683	93,238,741	97,613,297	7,467,461	3,404,159	4,742,282
Lard	4,736,202	3,676,396	1,001,452	12,901,481	11,797,524	1,227,291	595,310	872,077
Miscellaneous meats	2,337,934	6,396,050	1,330,477	23,965,227	19,810,912	3,426,636	867,169	2,619,572

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (east of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (west of Miss. River), Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (north) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (south) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

Meats Placed in Cure During November.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— Nov., 1919.	Change from— Oct., 1920.
	Pounds	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	9,351,479	−21.2	− 2.5
Pork, dry salt	58,351,217	−47.1	+14.7
Pork, pickled	118,656,085	+ 4.3	+ 0.7
Total	185,061,881	−20.6	+ 4.4

Meats Frozen During November.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— Nov., 1919.	Change from— Oct., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	31,499,373	−56.0	+33.5
Pork	25,984,111	+66.4	+36.6
Lamb and mutton	1,666,495	−34.5	−33.4
Total	59,149,979	−34.2	+31.1

STORAGE STOCKS OF MEAT.

(Concluded from page 404.)

sumptive channels since the peak of storage accumulation was reached last summer.

Stocks of pickled pork ordinarily show little change between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, and this year is no exception. The low for the year is reached on one of these dates and the peak between May 1 and July 1. Movements of this commodity in and out of storage are usually quite regular. Maximum stocks each year since 1916 have slightly exceeded 400,000,000 lbs. except in 1919, when a total of 440,000,000 lbs. was reached on June 1. Minimum stocks range between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000 lbs., although this year they are slightly in excess of the larger amount.

Stocks of frozen poultry made the usual seasonal increase in November but are about 5,500,000 lbs. less than reported Dec. 1, 1919 and 22,000,000 lbs. less than on hand Dec. 1, 1918. The maximum amount in storage usually is reported on Feb. 1. In 1918 the maximum was approximately 68,000,000 lbs., in 1919 almost 120,000,000 lbs., and in 1920 slightly more than 92,000,000 lbs. The lowest stocks for the year have been reported once each on July 1, Sept. 1, and Oct. 1. The low this year was reported Sept. 1 and was approximately 21,000,000 lbs. Since that date stocks have increased about 28,000,000 lbs.

Stocks of broilers exceed those of Dec. 1, 1919, by more than 3,000,000 lbs., and stocks of turkeys are more than 1,000,000 lbs. greater. Other classes of frozen poultry are considerably less in amount than the stocks of the previous December.

The movement of eggs from cold storage during November was somewhat greater than the seasonal average, stocks being reduced almost 2,000,000 cases as compared with a normal movement of approximately 1,750,000. As a result of this heavy movement into consumptive channels fewer eggs were in storage on Dec. 1 than were used during the month of November, and present stocks are the smallest ever reported at this season. The December movement into consumptive channels in previous years has ranged between 1,200,000 and 1,800,000 cases, while the January movement varies between 600,000 and 1,200,000 cases.

Stocks of frozen eggs increased more than 9,000,000 lbs. over the stocks of Nov. 1 and exceed those of Dec. 1, 1919, by more than 7,000,000 lbs. and those of Dec. 1, 1918, by 18,000,000 lbs. Heavy importations of this product from China account for the big increase. Ordinarily there is no competition between case eggs in storage and the frozen product as the two commodities are used for different purposes.

Canada exported 299,950,760 lbs. of pork products in 1919 compared with a prewar annual average of 54,155,542 lbs.

Meats Held in Process of Cure on Dec. 1.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from Nov., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*
Beef	12,072,692	+16.4
Pork, dry salt	41,351,021	+ 7.4
Pork, pickled	151,474,000	+ 6.9
Total	204,897,713	+ 7.5

Production of Lard During November.

Product.	Quantity.	Change from— Nov., 1919.	Change from— Oct., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Lard	83,515,670	+1.1	+2.3

Fruits and Vegetables

PRODUCE MARKETS DECLINE TO STILL LOWER LEVELS.

Many Lines at Less Than Half the Prices a Year Ago—Shipments Showing Decrease.

Apple, onion, and cabbage markets reported moderate price declines during week ending Dec. 18. Lettuce values broke sharply at shipping points and in eastern markets and potato prices generally failed to show any recovery from the gradual decline of the past seven weeks. Car-lot movement was generally lighter than during the preceding week, 7,891 cars having rolled compared with 10,281 during last week and with 6,682 cars shipped during the corresponding week a year ago.

Potatoes Generally Lower.

Potatoes.—Northern sacked round white potatoes lost an additional 5¢ f. o. b. at shipping points, closing $1.15 to $1.30 per 100 lbs. The Chicago car-lot market recovered 5 to 10¢, closing $1.35 to $1.45 sacked. Prices are about one-half those prevailing a year ago, when car-lot sales ranged $3.20 to $3.35. In other middle-western cities the jobbing range closed slightly lower at $1.50 to $1.85. Round white stock declined 10 to 20¢ at shipping points in western New York, closing around $1.50 f. o. b. Maine bulk Green Mountains ranged 10 to 15¢ lower, reaching $1.25 to $1.30 f. o. b. New York continued steady at $2.10 to $2.20 for bulk Green Mountains, but round whites closed 10 to 15¢ lower at $1.95 to $2.10. Sacked Green Mountains were steady at $1.75 to $2 in Boston. Eastern round whites were steady in Baltimore at $1.75 to $1.85.

In the Rocky Mountain section Colorado sacked Pearls and Rurals held at 90¢ to $1, carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers. Russets held around 90¢ at Idaho shipping points and Rurals at 75 to 85¢ per 100 lbs., wagon-loads cash to growers. Shipments were 1,756 cars, compared with 2,373 the preceding week and with 1,828 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Apple Markets Slightly Lower.

Apples.—Baldwin apples declined 15 to 25¢ per bbl. at western New York shipping stations. Prices held around $4 f. o. b. most of the week, but a few sales as low as $3.75 were reported at the close. Orchard run stock, culls out, 2¼ in. up, were steady and moving slowly at $1.50. New York A 2½ Baldwins weakened 50¢ in New York, reaching $4 to $4.50. Pittsburgh lost an additional 50¢ per bbl., closing $3.50 to $4, and Philadelphia closed slightly lower at $4 to $4.50. Southeastern A–2½ York Imperials were fairly steady in consuming markets at $3.50 to $4.50. Middle Western Jonathans continued steady in Kansas City at $8.50 to $9.50 per bbl., while Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps held at $2.25 per box f. o. b. Minneapolis was steady, jobbing around $3.25.

Shipments of both barreled and boxed stock continued to decrease. Car-lot movement of barreled apples amounted to 1,159 cars, compared with 1,360 cars the week before and with 458 during the corresponding week last year. Shipments of boxed apples were 736 cars, compared with 976 the preceding week and with 239 during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—New York Yellow Globe onions declined 10 to 25¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. western New York shipping points, closing around $1. Eastern yellow varieties declined about 25¢ per 100 lbs. in eastern cities, closing 75¢ to $1.25. Middle western stock was slightly lower in consuming markets at 75¢ to $1.50. Shipments were 195 cars compared with 308 cars the preceding week and with 257 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cabbage Slightly Weaker.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage declined about 50¢ per ton bulk, field stock closing around $8 f. o. b. western New York shipping points. Consuming markets were steady at $10 to $15 per ton. Northern Danish cabbage jobbed at $12 to $18 in the Middle West. Carlot shipments were 247 cars compared with 330 during the previous week and with 251 cars during the corresponding week last season. Several cars of new stock have been reported from Texas and an occasional car from Florida.

Sweet potatoes.—Virginia yellow sweet potatoes held most of the previous week's advance at $2.50 to $3.75 per bbl. in eastern cities. New Jersey yellow stock in bu. hampers held at $1.50 to $1.75 in the Boston market. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady at $1.75 to $2 per bu. hamper in Chicago, $1.75 to $1.90 in Cincinnati, and $2 to $2.25 in Detroit. Shipments showed a slight increase with 486 cars rolled compared with 433 the week before and with 385 during the corresponding week last year.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* was slow and generally higher towards the close, eastern cities reaching $1.65 to $2.25 per crate. Chicago was steady, mostly $1.75 to $1.85. New York Golden Self-Blanching *celery* weakened about $1 per crate ranging $2.50 to $4.50 in eastern cities, but held in middlewestern markets at $5 to $5.50. Massachusetts *cranberries* sold at $12 to $15 per bbl. in Boston, $17 to $20 in Baltimore, and $14 to $18 in Pittsburgh. Chicago ruled slow and steady at $16 to $17.50. Big Boston *lettuce* declined 25 to 40¢ per 1½-bu. hamper in a slow dull market f. o. b. at Florida shipping points, reaching a new low price at 50 to 75¢. The jobbing range closed slightly lower in consuming markets at $1.50 to $2.50. California Iceberg lettuce strengthened 50¢ per crate, reaching 2.50 to $4.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Dec. 18.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	736	239	976	26,409	33,405	45,590
Barreled	1,159	458	1,360	47,930	33,917	41,079
Cabbage:						
Old	247	251	330	27,021	21,014	23,439
New	6	19	3	[1] 48	[1] 43	[1] 27,021
Cauliflower	87	81	91	1,317	834	2,594
Celery	412	338	473	7,529	5,440	6,775
Dry beans	119	160	112	1,987	2,923	6,633
Grapefruit	201	157	314	3,214	2,846	11,200
Lemons	100	42	62	1,741	1,416	8,600
Lettuce	413	211	408	2,288	1,218	12,363
Onions	195	257	308	19,821	16,550	20,531
Oranges	1,732	1,973	2,756	12,209	9,469	46,611
Potatoes:						
Sweet	486	385	433	10,338	10,167	15,367
White	1,756	1,828	2,373	120,039	113,859	160,155
Vegetables: [2]						
Old	184	172	241	11,808	10,969	11,255
New	55	111	41	[1] 189	[1] 369	[1] 11,808
Total	7,891	6,682	10,281	293,702	264,027	412,194

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carlots received.	This season. Dec. 20.	This season. Dec. 13.	One year ago.
New York	234	[1] $1.95–2.10	[1] $2.10–2.20	[1] $3.05–3.20
Boston	84	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	3.15–3.20
Philadelphia	58	1 1.25–1.50	1 1.40–1.65	1 3.30–3.40
Baltimore	10	1.75–1.85	1.85–1.95	3.35–3.45
Pittsburgh	117	1.60–1.65	.....	3.45–3.50
Cleveland	31	1.65–1.85	1.85–2.00	3.50–3.65
Cincinnati	37	1.65–1.85	1.65–2.00	3.35–3.40
Detroit	33	1.50–1.60	1.60–1.65	3.25–3.35
Chicago	219	[2] 1.35–1.45	[2] 1.25–1.40	[2] 3.20–3.35
St. Louis	45	1.60	1.70	3.10–3.20
Kansas City	72	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.65	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	38	$1.25	$1.00–1.25	$5.50–6.00
Boston	13	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.50	6.00–6.25
Philadelphia	19	1.15–1.25	1.00–1.15	5.50–5.75
Baltimore	6	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.40	5.00–5.25
Pittsburgh	24	.75–1.00	.90–1.00	5.50–6.00
Cleveland	4	.75–1.00	1.00–1.15	6.00–6.25
Cincinnati	9	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.50	5.75–6.00
Detroit	8	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	5.75
Chicago	16	1.25	1.35–1.50	5.00–5.50
St. Louis	9	.....	[3] .75	[3] 5.75–6.00
Kansas City	2	[3] 1.50	[3] 1.50	[3] 5.50–6.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York	23	$13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	$80.00
Boston	9	10.00–12.00	1.00–1.15	4.50
Philadelphia	32	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	60.00–70.00
Baltimore	4	12.00	10.00–12.00	65.00–75.00
Pittsburgh	38	.....	14.00–15.00	75.00–80.00
Cleveland	6	.....	.....	80.00
Cincinnati	13	10.00–12.00	13.00–16.00	85.00
Detroit	1	12.00–15.00	10.00–12.00	80.00
Chicago	67	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	55.00–65.00
St. Louis	19	18.00	20.00	60.00–70.00
Kansas City	20	[1] 1.25	1.85–1.00	[1] 3.50

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, 1½ bu. hampers.

New York	60	$1.65–1.75	$1.50–1.75	$2.25–2.50
Boston	17	1.75–1.87	1.50–1.75	2.25–2.35
Philadelphia	18	1.25–1.35	.....	1.70–1.90
Baltimore	1	[5] 3.50–3.75	[5] 3.50–4.00	[5] 5.00–5.25
Pittsburgh	56	1.75–2.50	1.75–2.00	2.25–2.50
Cleveland	15	1.90	1.75–2.00	2.00–2.15
Cincinnati	14	[5] 4.50	[5] 4.00	.....
Detroit	15	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.50	2.50
Chicago	49	2.75–3.00	2.85–3.25	2.00
St. Louis	2	[6] 1.50–1.65	[6] 1.50–1.75	[6] 1.65–1.75
Kansas City	16	[6] 1.50	[6] 1.50	[6] 1.35–1.50

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins A 2½ ins., Bbls.

New York	222	$4.00–4.50	$4.50–5.00	$7.00–7.50
Boston	22	5.50	5.00	7.00–7.50
Philadelphia	57	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.50	7.00
Baltimore	37	[7] 4.50	[7] 4.50–4.75	[7] 8.50
Pittsburgh	136	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	7.50–8.25
Cleveland	60	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.00	9.00–9.25
Cincinnati	70	5.00	5.00	7.25–7.50
Detroit	3	4.60–4.75	4.50–5.00	7.50–8.00
Chicago	65	5.00–5.50	4.75–5.25	8.00–8.50
Kansas City	6	[8] 8.50–9.50	[8] 8.50–9.50	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	101	$4.50–4.75	.....	.....
Boston	19	[10] 1.45–2.65	.....	.....
Philadelphia	25	3.00–3.50	[9] [10] $2.85–3.75	[10] $2.65
Pittsburgh	60	.....	[10] 2.55	[10] 2.05–2.30
Cleveland	22	.....	2.75–3.25	3.00
Cincinnati	18	.....	.....	2.50–3.00
Detroit	1	2.25–2.75	2.00–2.50	.....
Chicago	46	2.50–3.00	[9] 2.75–3.25	.....
Kansas City	76	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.....	$1.60–1.70	$3.07–3.20
Presque Isle, Me.	$1.25–1.30	.....	2.65
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.18–1.28	1.30–1.35	3.00–3.10
Waupaca, Wis.	1.25	1.20–1.30	3.00–3.10
Minneapolis, Minn	1.25–1.30	1.25	3.00–3.15
Greeley, Colo.	.....	1.00	3.00–3.15
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.00	1.10–1.25	.....
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	62.00–65.00
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.15	.....
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	.....	2.25	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Virginias, barrels.
[6] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[7] Southeastern York Imperials.
[8] Middlewestern Jonathans.
[9] Winesaps.
[10] Auction.

SLACK DEMAND FOR PEANUTS IN CONSUMING CENTERS.

Stronger Feeling Expected in New Year—Light Buying in Producing Sections.

Inquiry among the large handlers of peanuts in important city markets reveals the same slackened demand which has prevailed during the fall months on other food commodities. The volume of trading in the important consuming centers is reported below normal for this season of the year. A noteworthy exception is the fairly satisfactory demand for Virginia nuts in the shell. The demand for Virginia shelled goods seems confined almost exclusively to eastern markets. Shelled imported peanuts appear to have supplanted Virginia stock to a marked extent in Mississippi Valley territory and the West.

Stocks of oriental peanuts imported last season are reported to be rapidly dwindling, yet the presence of the remaining surplus does not tend to improve the tone of the peanut market.

Candy Makers Buy Lightly.

The demand from candy manufacturers has not been normal. According to dealers, this is largely attributed to the sugar situation. Stringent financial conditions also have retarded buying to a marked extent. The speculative feature usually so noticeable at this season of the year, has been conspicuously absent. The trade has followed a hand-to-mouth buying policy and the cleaners have in turn been reluctant to purchase farmers stocks. This is partly because it has not been possible for the cleaners to secure such liberal credit as in previous seasons. Consequently stocks in consuming centers and in the hands of the cleaning interests are considerably less than in previous years. As a consequence it seems necessary for the farmer to market his crop this year as the consumptive demand develops.

An interesting feature this year is the tendency of large southern cleaners to carry moderate stocks of peanuts in storage in certain of the city markets. Brokers are thus able to make quick delivery of goods ordered through them, and the trade can carry lighter stocks and buy on practically a day-to-day basis. More peanuts are moving to market in pooled cars than in normal seasons.

In all the producing sections trading at present is dull, with little demand. Light buying and inactive markets continue to characterize the shelled goods situation. The outlook in the Virginia-North Carolina section and the Southeast is encouraging for the near future, as the general feeling among the trade is that the market will strengthen after the holidays. In some sections a good demand is reported for January shipments.

Growers Holding Stocks.

Growers have not appeared generally anxious to sell farmers' grade peanuts at the prices offered by the shelling and crushing plants. Since many of them, especially in the East, are financially able to hold their crops for a while, many peanuts are still in the hands of the farmer. The low price of peanut oil has precluded the possibility of profitably crushing Spanish peanuts. Moreover, the demand in recent weeks for peanut meal for feeding purposes has been very light. Until a better demand develops for both oil and peanut meal, it is not anticipated that a large quantity of peanuts will be crushed. The oil that is being shipped at this time is chiefly destined to soap-making plants.

On the other hand, it is asserted that Asiatic importations will not produce such a downward tendency in the peanut market this year as last, owing to the fact that the price of Virginia No. 1 shelled peanuts is already at such a low level that Asiatic peanuts of similar size can not profitably compete with the American product. It is believed that Asiatic peanuts of the large sizes, such as 28/30 and 30/32 to the ounce, which compete with the extra large Virginias, will enjoy the heaviest demand this season. It is claimed by prominent confectionery manufacturers that Virginia can not supply the demand for this grade this year. Virginia cleaners are practically unanimous in saying that the supply of extra large shelled peanuts will be light, owing to crop conditions which produced a smaller peanut than normal this year. Food conditions in China are reported to be such at this time as to make necessary the curtailment of the export of the less expensive foods to foreign countries. This will doubtless result in the retaining of the poorer and cheaper grades of peanuts in that country.

The British Apple Market.

The London apple market for the week ending Dec. 20 was weak and considerably lower, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner there. Selling prices of apples on the various British markets for that week were as follows: At London, extra fancy Jonathans brought 17s. ($2.98) per box, conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 18, when a shilling was worth 17.5¢. Fancy Jonathans ranged from 15 to 16s. ($2.63 to $2.81); C grade Jonathans from 14 to 15s. ($2.46 to $2.63); fancy Grimes Golden from 16s. to 16s. 6d. ($2.81 to $2.89); choice Grimes Golden from 13 to 14s. ($2.28 to $2.46), and unclassified varieties from 13 to 16s. ($2.28 to $2.81) per box. California special boxed Yellow Newtowns brought from 21 to 22s. ($3.68 to $3.86) per box and Winesaps in standard western boxes ranged from 17 to 18s. 6d. ($2.98 to $3.24). York Imperials in barrels of 3 bus. each ranged from 48 to 52s. 6d. ($8.42 to $9.21); Baldwins, 45 to 47s. 6d. ($7.89 to $8.33), and Rhode Island Greenings, 50s. ($8.77) per bbl.

At Liverpool, York Imperials in 3-bus. barrels ranged from 35 to 55s. ($6.14 to $9.65); Baldwins, 35 to 45s. ($6.14 to $7.89), and Ben Davis, 36 to 40s. ($6.31 to $7.02) per bbl. California special boxed Yellow Newtowns sold from 18 to 31s. 6d. ($3.16 to $5.52) per box. Jonathans in standard western boxes brought from 16 to 19s. ($2.81 to $3.33), while Baldwins, Winesaps, and Rome Beautys ranged from 14 to 17s. ($2.46 to $2.98) per box.

At Manchester, Baldwins in barrels of 3 bus. each sold from 40 to 54s. ($7.02 to $9.47); Rhode Island Greenings, 45 to 56s. ($7.89 to $9.82), and Ben Davis, 38 to 42s. ($6.66 to $7.37) per bbl. California special boxed Yellow Newtowns ranged from 18 to 19s. ($3.16 to $3.33) per box.

At Glasgow, Jonathans in standard western boxes brought 16s. ($2.81) per box.

At Newcastle, Ganos in 3 bus. bbls. sold bor 51s. ($8.94) per bbl. Standard western loxes of Ben Davis ranged from 14s. 9d. to f5s. ($2.59 to $2.63), while Baldwins brought from 15 to 16s. ($2.63 to $2.81) per box.

New Zealand's exports of pork products during 1919 were more than 8½ times those of 1913.

APPLE STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE 6,748,362 BARRELS.

Amount Reported Stored on December 1 Exceeds Holdings of Recent Years.

Apple storage was somewhat delayed this season but made rapid progress in November, holdings of barrel stock gaining about one-third during the month and stocks of box apples in storage more than doubling. The total of box and barrel stock expressed as barrels exceeds the holdings on Dec. 1 in any recent year.

Combined holdings of box and barrel apples in cold storage on Dec. 1 were equivalent to 6,748,362 bbls., which may be compared with 5,922,879 bbls. a year ago, and 4,928,311 bbls. two years ago. Barreled apple holdings are fully one-third larger than for either of the past two years. Box holdings are less than the extremely large storages a year ago but fully one-third heavier than on Dec. 1, 1918.

Large Increase in November.

Combined holdings of box and barrel stock increased from 4,474,971 bbls. on Nov. 1 to 6,748,362 on Dec. 1. The corresponding figures for 1919 were 4,522,994 bbls. Nov. 1, and 5,922,879 on Dec. 1. For 1918 the corresponding figures showed combined holdings on Nov. 1 of 3,752,342 bbls. compared with 4,928,311 on Dec. 1 of that year.

Fully two-thirds of the barrel stock in cold storage is located in the Atlantic coast section. The box apples in cold storage are more generally distributed. Somewhat less than one-half of the box apples in cold storage are retained in the far West and about one-sixth are in the Atlantic States. A year ago a larger proportion of the box apple holdings were in the Atlantic coast section, the more active movement into eastern storage being a consequence of the short crop of eastern barreled apples.

GRADES FOR CELERY.

(Concluded from front page.)

ers in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia have developed a large trade in washed celery which has been built up by their close grading and neat packing. A jobber in one of these markets has developed a large car-lot trade in the South.

Washed celery operators make two grades on the basis of quality. Each grade is classified as to size, the particular sizes depending upon the special demand of the trade for which the lot is packed.

Two Grades Possible.

Investigations by the Bureau of Markets indicate that two grades for rough celery could be established. The first grade should include sound stock practically free from seeders, pithy stalks, and from damage caused by disease and insects. A minimum diameter of 1¾ ins. should be fixed. The second grade would include any lots that did not meet the requirements of the first grade.

Celery may be classified also according to size as follows: Small, 1¾ to 2¼ ins.; medium, 2¼ to 2¾ ins.; and large, 2¾ ins. or more. Such a standard will go a long way toward removing the indefiniteness now attendant upon transactions in rough celery.

High freight and express rates, as well as increased package costs make it imperative that celery and other truck crops be handled in the most economical manner. At the present time the adoption of standard grades seems to be the most important step toward this end.

CANTALOUPE PRICES FOLLOWED WIDE RANGES.

Opened High but Reached Lower Levels Than in Shipments Same as 1919.

Car-lot shipments of cantaloupes last season reached nearly the same total as in 1919. The larger acreage of 1920 was offset by unfavorable market conditions. Car shortage also was reported as a cause of lighter shipments in some sections. Crop damage reduced the movement from Arizona and shortened the season somewhat in various localities. Among the States showing a gain over 1919 New Mexico took first place, with an output almost double that of 1919. Indiana shipments increased by one-third and California shipped from 400 to 500 cars more than last season.

Sharp Declines in Midseason.

Prices were lower during the peak of the cantaloupe movement when heavy supplies of stock from adjacent areas competed strongly with large arrivals of western fruit. In late August and early September eastern cantaloupes sold for 50¢ to $1.50 for standard 45's in leading eastern jobbing markets, and at the same time California cantaloupes were forced down to a general jobbing range of $1.50 to $2; then Colorado began to compete actively, and stock from that section soon reached low prices at 75¢ to $1.50 toward the end of September.

The season's price range was notable for rapid and severe declines for the output of nearly all cantaloupe sections. A comparison of the jobbing price ranges for standard 45's in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati in the accompanying tables clearly brings out this fact. Shipments from southern California being the earliest arrivals met an active demand at generally high prices, but the decline was rapid from the opening to the low point the last of the month.

Severe Declines Toward Close.

Cantaloupes from the Turlock, Calif., section opened at $5 to $7 in early August, but declined steadily during the month to a range of $1.25 to $1.50, with a fair recovery toward the close of the season, reaching $2 to $4 the middle of September. Colorado cantaloupes reached tops of $2.75 to $4.50 at that time, but closed weak at $1.25 to $1.75. Compared with 1919 the opening prices early in the season were 25 to 50 % higher, but lowest points were sometimes 50% below those of 1919.

The cause of the unprofitably low prices during the height of activity is explained in part by the lateness of the season, which brought shipments from many sections into close competition. The general downward price movement in many other commodities probably also affected this line of produce.

JOBBING PRICES IN DISTRIBUTING MARKETS.

California Cantaloupes.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
1920.				
June 7	$9.00-15.00	$12.00-15.00	$8.50-15.00	$9.00-10.50
14	5.50- 7.50	5.00- 8.00	5.00- 7.50	5.00- 6.00
21	4.50- 6.00	4.50- 6.00	4.50- 5.50	4.50- 5.50
28	3.50- 4.50	3.50- 4.50	3.75- 4.75	3.75- 4.50
July 5	5.00- 7.00	4.00- 6.00	3.75- 4.50	4.00- 4.25
12	4.50- 6.50	4.50- 6.00	4.00- 4.50	3.50- 4.25
19	3.25- 4.50	4.00- 5.00	3.00- 4.00	3.25- 4.50
26	3.50- 4.50	3.50- 4.50	3.75- 4.25	3.75- 4.25
Aug. 2	5.50- 7.00	7.00	5.00	5.50- 6.00
9	5.00- 6.00	6.00- 6.50	4.50- 5.00	3.75- 5.00
16	3.50- 5.50	3.00- 6.00	3.00- 4.25	2.50- 3.75
23	1.75- 2.50	2.00- 3.00	1.75- 2.50	1.50- 2.00
30	1.25- 1.75	1.50- 2.00	1.50- 1.75	1.25- 1.50
Sept. 6	1.75- 2.75	1.75- 2.50	1.50- 2.00	1.50- 2.50
13	2.75- 4.00	2.50- 3.50	1.75- 2.00	2.50- 3.25
1919.				
June 9	7.00-12.00	7.50- 9.50	7.50- 9.00	6.00- 8.50
16	5.00- 8.00	4.50- 7.00	4.00- 6.50	3.50- 5.75
23	3.25- 4.50	3.00- 4.50	3.00- 4.00	2.50- 3.50
30	3.00- 4.00	2.75- 3.75	2.75- 3.50	2.50- 3.50
July 7	2.50- 4.00	3.75- 4.50	3.75- 5.00	3.00- 4.50
14	4.50- 6.50	6.00- 7.00	4.75- 5.00	4.50- 5.00
21	2.75- 4.50	3.00- 4.50	3.00- 3.50	2.50- 4.00
28	2.75- 3.50	3.00- 4.50	2.50- 3.50	3.25- 3.50
Aug. 4	3.25- 5.25	4.00- 5.00	3.00- 3.25	3.00- 3.50
11	2.50- 3.00	3.00- 4.00	3.50- 3.75	2.75- 3.25
18	2.00- 3.00	3.00- 4.00	2.00- 3.00	1.75- 2.50
25	1.00- 2.00	1.00- 2.00	2.00- 2.25	1.75- 2.25
Sept. 1	1.50- 2.75	2.00- 3.00	3.00- 3.25	1.75- 2.00
8	1.75- 2.75	2.50- 3.50	2.25- 2.75	1.75- 2.00
15	3.50- 4.00	2.25- 2.75	.....	.....

Colorado Cantaloupes.

1920.				
Aug.30	$3.25-3.50	.....	.....	$1.75-2.25
Sept. 6	2.00-3.00	.....	$2.50-3.00	1.75-3.00
13	2.75-4.50	$3.00-4.50	2.75-3.50	2.75-3.50
20	1.00-2.00	1.50-2.75	1.50-2.50	1.25-1.75
27	.75-1.50	1.50-2.25	1.25-1.75	1.25-1.50
1919.				
Sept. 1	2.75-3.00	3.50-4.00	.....	2.50-2.75
8	2.75-3.25	2.00-3.50	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75
15	3.25-4.00	1.75-2.75	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00
22	2.00-3.25	2.50-2.50	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00

Eastern Cantaloupes.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.
1920.				
Aug. 9	$3.50-4.00	$4.25-4.50	$3.50	.....
16	1.25-2.50	1.50-3.25	1.25-3.00	$2.00-2.50
23	.75-1.25	1.00-1.50	.50-1.25	1.00-2.00
30	.75-1.50	1.00-1.25	.50- .80	.75- .90
1919.				
Aug. 4	1.50-2.75	2.00-2.75	1.25-2.75	.....
11	.75-1.50	1.50-2.25	1.00-1.50	1.50-1.75
18	1.00-1.50	1.75-2.50	1.50-2.00	1.25-1.75
25	.75-1.25	.50-1.75	.25-1.25	.50-1.25
Sept. 1	.50-1.50	1.50-2.00	.50-1.00	1.50-2.00

MAINE POTATO SHIPPERS NOW IN WAITING POSITION.

Boston Market Well Stocked—Growers Unwilling to Sell at Ruling Prices.

With the Boston potato market apparently stocked sufficiently to last until early January, and the demand from outside points at low ebb, dealers and growers of Aroostook County, Me., do not view the prospects for early improvement of marketing conditions very optimistically, and in some sections the feeling has weakened perceptibly in the last two weeks, according to a report from the field station of the Bureau of Markets.

Growers have been unwilling to haul in quantity since the price fell below $3 per bbl., which locally is considered about the cost of production. Yet many have sold potatoes since Thanksgiving at $2–$2.50. Few dealers are in the market at $2, however, and some stock has been purchased under that figure.

While Canadian imports to date are approximately 800 cars behind last year, competition from the Provinces has been felt keenly in the Boston market, and heavy supplies of their red varieties have had a depressing effect upon the demand for Maine stock. Total Maine shipments to date are over 4,000 cars short of last year's figures, but this decrease is partly caused by the estimated crop reduction of over 2,000,000 bus., compared with last season, and the shrinkage anticipated from rot.

The development of rot in storage has been largely checked by the arrival of cold weather, and stock being offered for sale is of No. 1 grade. It is difficult at this time to determine with any degree of accuracy the probable extent to which rot will cut the crop in this section, and current reports are sometimes conflicting. It seems certain, however, that the losses from rot will prove heavier than has been the case for some years.

Seed stock shipments constitute approximately one-third of the current daily carlot movement from Maine. Few large orders have been placed recently, however, and it is estimated that only one-half the usual amount of stock has been sold so far.

The price being paid by the starch factories for culls has dropped from the opening figure of 65¢ per bbl. to 40¢, because of the lack of demand from the textile mills for sizing. The factories will continue to operate until the probable trend of market conditions becomes more clearly evident since the offerings at present are no more than they can handle.

Potato Movement, by Months.

The table given below is based on a four-year average of the potato movement for the entire United States and shows the percentage of the total carlot movement shipped each month. Comparison of the total shipments to any date, as given in the "Carlot summary" published weekly in The Market Reporter, with the information in this table should be useful as a guide in predicting, in general terms, the probable movement for each coming month.

	Old crop.	New crop.		New crop.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
Jan.	7	.....	July	9
Feb.	6	.....	Aug.	8
Mar.	7	.....	Sept.	11
Apr.	6	1	Oct.	16
May.	3	3	Nov.	9
June.	1	8	Dec.	5

China Has Good Peanut Crop.

The 1920 peanut crop throughout China is considerably better both as to quantity and quality than the 1919 crop, according to a cablegram from the American consul at Shanghai. It is estimated that the entire crop of shelled peanuts for Shantung, Honan Chihli, Hupeh, Manchuria, the chief Chinese peanut belts, will amount to approximately 14,697,333 bus. of 60 lbs. each, the quantity available for export being 84,000 tons of peanut oil and 4,409,200 bus. of shelled nuts.

Exports of fresh and frozen pork from the United States up to September 30, 1920, increased 20.2% over the first nine months of the preceding year.

How Drouth Spot and Bitter Pit Affect Apples.

Drouth spot and bitter pit are two diseases found in apples by the Bureau of Markets inspection service. Drouth spot is characterized by fairly large, light brown, corky regions in the flesh, often close around the seeds. It differs from bitter pit in showing a less definitely limited area of affected tissue and a less collapsed condition of the cells.

Despite the fact that the United States is the greatest hog producing country in the world, imports of pork and pork products during the first ten months of 1920 amounted to 2,899,117 lbs. and those of the corresponding period of 1919 to 11,419,444 lbs.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS UNDERGOING USUAL HOLIDAY DULLNESS.

Receipts Reported Light—Demand Continues Limited—Prices Generally Lower.

Reports for the week ending Dec. 18 indicate a slight increase in receipts at the principal markets, as is shown also in the following table, which compares the receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Dec. 11 and 18.

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.		Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.
Boston	106	98	Omaha	120	133
New York	286	224	Kansas City	600	502
Pittsburgh	154	111	St. Louis	.....	245
Cincinnati	211	293	Memphis	57	60
Chicago	577	397	Los Angeles	77	63
Minneapolis-St. Paul	442	351	San Francisco	78	104

The usual holiday dullness prevails in practically all the markets. Dealers are buying only for immediate needs, hesitating to replenish their stocks on a declining market.

The absence of wintry weather and a feeding demand are also depressing the market and most dealers do not expect much change in the market situation now until after the first of the year, when many who have let their stocks run low for inventory will be forced to lay in a supply.

Local forage is still being used extensively in the South and this fact, together with the financial situation, is causing a very light demand from that section.

Timothy $1 Lower.

The timothy market has declined about $1 per ton during the week. There was a general decline of about $1.50 per ton in the eastern markets but the western markets, though dull, were steady except at Chicago, where an increase of about 20% in receipts caused a decline of $3 in the price of No. 1 timothy.

The demand is not sufficient at any of the markets to absorb any material increase in receipts without causing an immediate decline in prices. Notices of shipments are light, however, and dealers in some of the western markets have called in their buyers.

Prices ruled steady at Pittsburgh, where there is a scarcity of good No. 1 timothy. Baltimore reports very light receipts of good clover hay and an increasing demand with the approach of the winter season. Clover prices in most markets are following closely those of timothy.

Alfalfa Market Weakens.

The continuation of the mild weather, causing a light feeding demand, is principally responsible for the weakness in the alfalfa market. However, the quality of the receipts is also an important factor. There is a fair demand for the fine green dairy hay, but the stained, bleached, and coarser hay is hard to sell even at liberal concessions. The large receipts of the poorer hay are forcing lower prices on the better grades.

Prices declined $2 at Kansas City and Chicago and $1 at Omaha, but remained practically unchanged in the southern distributing markets.

It is reported from Kansas City that if the proposed $10 per ton freight rate from Idaho becomes effective at once a further and heavier decline in alfalfa prices may be expected. Because of embargoes placed

(Concluded on page 415, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS DEC. 18.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Richmond.	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	35.50	38.50	29.00	30.50	35.00	35.00	32.00	27.00	25.00	27.00	19.00	32.00	.....	[2] 23.50	.....
Standard timothy	.....	38.00	28.50	29.50	34.00	34.00	.....	26.50	.....	26.00	18.00	31.00	.....	21.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	31.00	36.50	28.00	28.50	32.50	32.50	29.00	26.00	23.00	24.00	16.50	29.00	.....	[2] 18.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	36.50	26.00	28.00	34.00	33.50	31.00	25.00	.....	25.00	17.00	31.00	.....	[2] 20.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	33.00	34.00	24.00	27.50	34.00	32.50	31.00	24.00	.....	24.00	16.00	30.00	.....	19.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	24.00	16.00	30.00	.....	[2] 22.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50	37.00	32.50	28.50	.....	28.00	26.00	.....	21.00	22.00	23.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	36.00	29.50	25.00	.....	25.00	24.00	.....	17.50	20.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	35.00	23.50	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	.....	14.00	16.50	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	16.00	.....	13.50	15.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	14.00	.....	11.50	13.50	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	10.00	.....	12.50	11.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	35.00	35.50	35.00	36.00	38.00	37.50	.....	33.50	32.00	29.50	25.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	38.00	37.00	.....	37.00	38.00	.....	31.50	33.50	.....	31.50	.....	40.00	.....	.....	44.00
Hard winter	37.00	35.00	36.00	.....	38.00	40.00	.....	33.50	.....	30.50	.....	.....	27.00	27.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.00	34.50	33.00	36.00	36.00	39.00	.....	33.00	30.00	26.75	23.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	39.00	.....	.....	37.00	39.00	40.00	.....	37.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Hard winter	37.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	34.50	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Rye middlings	35.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	26.75	23.00	30.00	21.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	44.00	44.00	43.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	41.00	42.00	40.00	.....	40.00	44.50	.....
Cottonseed (41 p. ct.)	40.00	.....	38.00	38.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	37.50	37.50	34.00	.....	.....	33.00	41.00
Cottonseed (36 p. ct.)	37.00	35.00	34.50	35.00	31.00	33.00	27.00	33.75	34.50	34.50	32.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	35.00	28.50	.....	.....	25.50	26.00	32.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	53.00	55.00	55.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	42.00	.....	41.00	41.00	40.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	35.00	31.00	40.00	27.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	39.00	34.50	26.00	.....	.....	35.00	[2] 38.00
Beet pulp	49.00	49.00	48.00	50.00	.....	50.50	.....	46.00	48.00	40.00	44.00	49.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Rolled.

NEW LOW QUOTATIONS RECORDED FOR ALL FEEDSTUFFS.

Recent Slump Ascribed to Improved Stocks and Unimproved Demand.

Very poor export demand for high protein feeds caused a decline of several dollars per ton in these commodities. Other feedstuffs declined in sympathy, and practically all registered new low records for the year. The usual holiday dullness and stock taking at this season of the year are reasons given for the unimproved demand which several sections report as lighter than last week.

The trade in general reports lack of interest by their customers and does not look upon conditions as favorable for much change in the near future because of the continued use by feeders of locally produced grain and forage.

Flour Middlings Down $2 to $3.

Wheat mill feeds.—While production did not improve, the fact that offerings exceeded the demand caused a further reaction, particularly in heavy wheat feeds which are practically unsalable. Red dog and flour middlings declined from $2 to $3 per ton, bran and middlings $1 to $1.50. Stocks of wheat feeds generally are given as ample and in many sections are said to be above normal, due to the fact that consumption has been very light. Western resellers and jobbers, in order to make sales, were obliged to discount the market.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Cottonseed meal is draggy and hard to sell, although the prices are much lower than last week. The trade reports finding difficulty in having buyers accept feed bought sometime ago. There is an absence of export inquiry and the fertilizer trade does not appear interested. Stocks are large. Quotations given in many markets are nominal asking prices, and bids of $2 per ton under these quotations enabled buyers to obtain their supplies.

Linseed meal.—The trade reports a fairly good demand for linseed meal in mixed cars. Offerings are heavy and sales were made during the week at $43.50 Philadelphia and $41 delivered Chicago. Conditions in the Northwest are quiet. No snow of any consequence has fallen in that section as yet and farmers are reported as grinding and feeding small grains. In the Northeast the demand was dull and stocks large.

Gluten feed.—Manufacturers of gluten feed report the situation as unchanged from the past two weeks. Several mills are shut down and those operating are running about 50% capacity. Improved production is expected after the holiday season. Prices are unchanged and the demand is fairly good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy was light. Buying is mostly for prompt shipment. Price remained steady. Stocks are light though ample. Offerings are light. Cincinnati reports a good demand at slightly higher prices from last week. Baltimore reports the demand as fair and the price steady.

Alfalfa Meal Demand Light.

Alfalfa meal.—Most of the markets report alfalfa meal as selling under quotations for the same grade of hay. Offerings are good but the demand is light as feed manufacturers lack orders for ready ration feeds. The price tendency was easier due to the decline in hay prices.

Beet pulp.—Beet pulp sold slowly during the week but quotations were unchanged. Foreign beet pulp is offered in seaboard markets at from $48 to $49.50. Domestic offerings were freer.

Other feeds.—Reground oat feed $12.50 Chicago. Flour middlings $29.50, reddog $38.50, Minneapolis.

Grain and Seeds

MORE EXPORT SALES OF WHEAT DURING PAST WEEK.

Corn and Rye Also Bought for Europe—Big Premiums for Cash Grain.

The reaction from the strong market of last Monday to weakness Wednesday and Thursday caused a feeling of pessimism to again permeate the grain trade, notwithstanding that Europe was steadily buying our cash wheat and exporters taking the futures. But on Friday, December 17, there was such a wave of buying of wheat, corn, and oats in the futures markets, and of cash wheat for export wherever it could be obtained, whether at terminal markets or at country stations, that the markets responded and a sharp advance was recorded. Also, sentiment was reversed and a much more friendly feeling was manifested toward the grain markets.

It was estimated that 5,000,000 bus. of wheat was sold for export Thursday and Friday, including some Durum at Minneapolis, and there was also some corn and considerable rye sold to Europe.

Aggressive Buying of Corn Futures.

Friday's market in Chicago was the most spectacular of the week. The buying in the corn pit by big elevator interests was aggressive and heavy, and no effort was made to cover up the source of buying, as is frequently the case.

Coming just at a time when the trade was in a mood to accept bullish news, the report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the acreage sown to winter wheat this fall added to the friendly feeling for wheat. The report showed a decrease in the winter wheat acreage of 1,150,000 bus., as compared with the amount seeded in the fall of 1919. These figures seem worthy of some consideration. It does not, of course, necessarily follow that a decrease in acreage sown to winter wheat means a smaller crop than harvested this year. It all depends upon conditions between seeding time and harvest. Some seasons the area plowed up in the spring because of winter killing is unimportant, while again it may mean a serious curtailment of the crop; and then, too, conditions during the growing season shortly before harvest are an important factor in crop production. The area of winter wheat harvested last summer was approximately 38,000,000 acres, or 3,750,000 acres less than was seeded the previous fall.

Kansas leads all the winter wheat States with 10,343,000 acres seeded, which is 2% less than last year. The decrease in Indiana is 10%; in Ohio, 9%; in Illinois, 5%; in Pennsylvania, 6%, and in Nebraska, 2%. Texas showed a material increase, amounting to 40%, or 1,834,000 acres, as a result of the big decline in the prices of cotton.

Flour Trade Still Dull.

Flour trade, as reported from the large milling centers and many large country mills, has shown no improvement, but this was not to be expected, as demand for flour is always slack during the holiday period. No improvement can be expected until after Jan. 1.

In the Chicago cash market Nos. 1 and 2 Hard Winter Wheat, is 8 to 11¢ over the December, while Soft Red Winter is 34 to 36¢ over the December. At one time on Friday the December was exactly 5¢ over the March, and the March was exactly 6¢ over the May future. The cash average prices were as follows:

Nos. 1 and 2 Hard.	Nos. 1 and 2 Soft.	December.	March.	May.
$1.79	$2.04	$1.69	$1.64	$1.58

Average cash corn prices on Friday were in the following relative position:

Nos. 2 and 3.	January.	May.	July.
$0.73	$0.67	$0.71	$0.72

The futures markets closed as follows on Saturday, Dec. 18: Chicago March wheat, $1.63⅝, and May corn, 72⅞¢; Minneapolis March wheat, $1.60; Kansas City, $1.59½, and Winnipeg May, $1.76⅝. Chicago May wheat closed at $1.59. The foregoing prices are from 4 to 5¢ higher than a week ago for wheat, and 1½¢ higher for May corn.

Stock Hogs Scarce and in Demand at Kansas City.

The supply of stock or feeder pigs at the Kansas City market has for some time past been small compared with a year ago. Shipments of pigs from that market during recent weeks have averaged from 2,000 to 3,000 per week, and the limited number arriving came mostly in small lots. As a result of this scarcity dealers are carrying orders for more pigs than they are able to secure. The scarcity is doubtless partly due to the abundant supply of corn in most of the territory tributary to the Kansas City market and a disposition on the part of producers to market much of the surplus "on the hoof."

Reports received by the Bureau of Markets indicate that Arkansas is the only State having a surplus of pigs for sale for feeding purposes.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act:

Kind of seed.	Dec. 1–15.	July 1–Dec. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	215,100	496,600
Canada bluegrass	33,600	128,400
Awnless brome-grass	.....	1,200
Alsike clover	17,300	304,200
Crimson clover	44,000	2,245,000
Red clover	.....	459,400
Red and alsike clover mixtures	600	2,300
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Foxtail millet	.....	14,700
Rape	361,000	2,678,600
English rye grass	78,600	452,100
Italian rye grass	55,700	292,700
Hairy vetch	.....	400,700
Spring vetch	23,600	23,000

GRAIN EXPORTS.

[Thousands of bus.; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Dec. 18:					
Atlantic ports [1]	2,743	303	10	498	722
Gulf ports [2]	2,142	19	15	.....	43
Pacific ports [3]	884	.....	.....	474	.....
Total	5,769	322	25	972	765
Previous week	3,305	87	42	421	889
July 1 to Dec. 18	146,779	3,949	2,385	11,566	20,033

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans and Galveston.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, Dec. 17.

[Cents per bus.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	.....	184½	173	175	175½
Hard Winter	No. 1	177¼	179⅝	184	175⅜	177⅜	178
	No. 2	.....	178	181½	173	172½	179½
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	203½	200	.....	203
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	168	169	172	168	163	167
	No. 2	163	164	167	164	159	163
	No. 3	156	157	160	157	155	156
	No. 4	148	148	145	150	145	150
Northern Spring	No. 1	165	167	171	169	159	169
	No. 3	.....	.....	157	157	.....	154
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter:	No. 1	172	171	.....	.....	174	.....
	No. 2	171⅝	177	179⅜	172	171	175
	No. 3	.....	175	178½	.....	172	172
Hard Winter	No. 1	167	169⅜	172½	165⅜	167	170⅜
	No. 2	165½	168⅜	171	164½	166⅜	170
	No. 3	165	167	169	162⅞	164	166⅝
	No. 4	160½	165½	167	.....	160	166½
Red Winter	No. 1	196⅝	199	202	.....	197	.....
	No. 2	194	196⅜	200	.....	194	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	201	203	205½	205	205½	.....
	No. 2	198	201	205	202	205	207½
	No. 3	195	196½	202	198½	200	202

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	.....	76⅛	78	.....	73	72
	No. 2	.....	74⅜	77½	73	71½	72
	No. 3	71⅛	71½	73½	68¼	68⅜	68⅜
	No. 4	69½	70⅜	71	67	66⅛	66⅜
Yellow	No. 1	80	80	81½	.....	79⅝	78⅛
	No. 2	79⅜	79⅝	81¼	77⅜	79⅛	.....
	No. 3	74⅜	74⅝	76	74⅜	74⅜	73⅜
	No. 4	72	72⅝	73	69⅝	71⅛	70⅜
Mixed	No. 1	76½	76	.....	73	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	76	77½	72	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	71¼	76½	72⅜	68⅜	.....
	No. 4	68½	71	71⅝	66⅜	66⅛	66
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	69	67	.....	66	.....	65
	No. 4	63	62	65	64	62	61
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	70⅝	68	70	65	65	65
	No. 4	65	64	66⅝	64	63	63½
Yellow	No. 3	67	67	69¾	70	.....	70
	No. 4	.....	65⅜	68	67½	65	.....
Mixed	No. 3	63⅜	.....	65½	64	62	61⅜
	No. 4	63	62	63⅜	63	59	59⅜
St Louis.							
White	No. 1	76	76	.....	75½	.....	.....
	No. 2	75	75⅜	.....	74	74	74
	No. 3	74	73⅜	72	.....	.....	.....
	No. 4	70	69	70	67	67½	67
Yellow	No. 2	.....	83	79⅝	80	81	.....
	No. 3	78⅜	74½	75	73	.....	74
	No. 4	74	72	72	69½	69	71½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	49½	49⅜	50⅜	48⅞	48⅞	48
	No. 2	49½	49⅜	50⅛	48⅜	48	47⅞
	No. 3	48	48⅜	49⅜	47½	47	47
	No. 4	48	48	49	47¼	46½	46⅜
Minneapolis							
White	No. 2	.....	44½	.....	.....	42⅞	43
	No. 3	43½	43⅜	44½	43	41⅜	42
	No. 4	42	42⅜	43½	41⅜	40⅜	41
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	.....	51	51	50	49	.....
	No. 3	49	.....	50	50	48	48
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	51½	50½	50⅛	50	49	.....
	No. 2	51	50	50⅛	49	48¼	48½
	No. 3	50½	50	50	48½	48¼	48
	No. 4	48½	48⅛	49	.....	47¼	46⅜

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		155	154½	156	154	.....	155½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	146	146	150½	148	145	150

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	165	168⅜	170⅜	165⅛	164⅛	170
	Mar.	159⅛	161⅞	164⅛	158⅜	158⅛	164½
Corn	Dec.	68⅛	70⅛	71⅜	68⅝	67⅜	69⅜
	May	71⅜	72⅛	72⅜	69⅞	67⅝	71⅜
Oats	Dec.	46⅛	46⅝	47⅜	45½	45	46
	May	49⅝	49⅝	50⅛	47⅞	47	48⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	161½	166	166⅜	160½	161½	167
	Mar.	154⅜	158	160⅛	154½	153⅜	160⅜
Corn	Dec.	62⅜	64½	65⅜	61⅝	60⅝	62⅜
	May	65⅜	66⅞	67⅜	63⅝	62⅛	65⅜
Oats	Dec.	47	47	48⅜	47⅜	46	47
	May	49½	49⅞	50⅛	57⅝	47⅛	48⅜

SORGO AND SUDAN GRASS SEED NOT BEING THRASHED.

Prices Offered Farmers Said to be Below Cost of Production—Quality Good.

Practically no movement of amber, orange, and sumac sorgo seed from growers had taken place up to the week ending Dec. 18. Although a larger acreage than last year was cut for seed and better yields per acre were expected, many correspondents are of the opinion that only a small percentage of the crop will be thrashed unless prices are raised considerably. Very little seed has been thrashed, and some of the bundles are already being fed to stock.

Seedsmen Not Bidding for Seed.

Growers and country shippers have solicited bids from seedsmen, but the latter are reluctant to make any but nominal offers ranging from 75¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed. The prices for each of the three varieties of sorgo are approximately the same and have not changed much since the first of the month. In some sections declines of 10¢ to 25¢ during the past two weeks were noted. Considerable seed from last year's crop was carried over at a number of important shipping points in Kansas and Texas, but as this seed cost more than could be obtained if sold at prevailing prices, it probably will continue to be held indefinitely. The quality of the sorgo and Sudan grass seed is normal and fully equal to that of last year.

Scarcely any Sudan grass seed has moved except that contracted for by seedsmen last spring at about $4 to $4.50 per 100 lbs. In some sections of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado considerable seed probably could be bought at $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. by country shippers but they can not find any seedsmen who care to buy at any price. Nominal offers of $2 to $4 for country-run seed were being made during the week ending Dec. 18 but only a little seed was changing hands. Much of the seed, as in the case of the sorgos, probably will not be thrashed unless prices go higher. The size of the 1920 crop, together with the carryover, does not seem to point to much higher Sudan grass seed prices.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES UP.

(Concluded from front page.)

May, the large manufacturers advanced their prices $5 per ton. Transportation conditions were extremely unsatisfactory about that time, and dealers often bought more than they really required with the hope that at least one or more of the cars they contracted for would reach them in due time. As soon as transportation conditions became better and shipments came faster than they could be disposed of, it was noted that a considerable number of dealers shaded their prices in order to dispose of their stocks and in a number of cases jobbers' quotations also were lower than the price asked by manufacturers.

The excellent pasturage conditions during June made the sale of gluten feed in substantial volume almost impossible, and as a result manufacturers were unable to place their output. This fact and the decline in grains and feedstuffs during June caused a gradual reduction in the price of gluten feed, and during the months of September and October the price receded $20 per ton. Principal manufacturers, in order to secure storage space for their output, began to offer their gluten accompanied by a guaranty against price decline either till date of shipment or till a specified future date. This guaranty was recently withdrawn because inducements were no longer necessary in order to place offerings. A continued improvement in the demand caused the principal manufacturers to advance their prices $5 per ton. The prices of other mills follow very closely those of the largest producers of this commodity.

Production 500,000 Tons Annually.

The production of gluten feed during the last few years has approximated about 500,000 tons annually and because of its growing popularity is steadily increasing.

Gluten feed is one of the constituents of corn which is isolated by means of soaking, settling, and separating by specific gravity. The other primary constituents are cornstarch and corn oil.

This feed contains in a concentrated form the protein of corn and its phosphates of lime so necessary for economical meat, milk, and egg production. Its average analysis is 25% protein, 25% carbohydrates, and about 80.7% total digestible matter, and it gives 79.32 therms of energy value.

The demand for both mixed and unmixed corn sirup has been very slow. In former years the production of this product was unusually heavy during the last three or four months of the year on account of the good demand for unmixed corn sirup from the confectioners' trade. For the last three months, however, there has been no demand of any consequence from this source. While a few manufacturers expect it to improve considerably after the holidays others are less optimistic and point to the fact that storage holdings of candy manufactured from high-priced material are unusually heavy and that the inquiry for cornstarch remains poor.

The demand for gluten feed is good, especially from mixed-feed manufacturers who use it as one of the ingredients of their product. While the production of the largest manufacturers is estimated at from 40 to 50% of normal and several mills have been closed down temporarily, the demand is not so urgent as might be expected under the circumstances because of the plentiful supplies of other feedstuffs and fodder on the farms and the substitution of these feeds for gluten feed whenever possible. It is difficult to contract at present for immediate shipment, as the output of principal manufacturers is said to have been contracted for 40 days in advance.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

permitted entry, while last year for the corresponding period 3,144,700 lbs. were imported.

Sweet Clover Held by Growers.

Not over 15% of the 1920 crop of sweet clover seed has been sold by growers. They are pooling much of their seed for sale later, when they hope that more interest will be displayed by seedsmen in this commodity. From $8 to $11 per 100 lbs. for clean, hulled sweet clover seed is being offered in most sections, although in portions of Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Montana as little as $7 is being offered and in a few sections in other States as much as $12 has been paid recently for high grade seed. Three carloads are reported to have been purchased in northern Wyoming at $11. These prices are about the same as two weeks ago, or $1 per 100 lbs. lower and they are $1 to $2 lower than a month ago.

Alfalfa Prices Variable.

Alfalfa prices show considerable variation depending upon the variety and where grown. The average prices being paid during the week ending Dec. 18 for common alfalfa seed were $10 per 100 lbs. for country run and $12 for clean seed. In South Dakota and Montana, where the 1920 production is much below that of 1919 (the production this year in Montana being almost negligible), somewhat higher prices have prevailed and growers are being offered $15 to $16 for common and $30 to $40 for Grimm alfalfa. California seed has been selling locally at about $15.50 and Arizona seed prices range from $17 to $45, depending upon the variety.

In general, alfalfa seed prices showed a lower trend during the first two weeks of December and were $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. lower than a month ago. Five carloads of alfalfa seed of excellent quality were reported as having been purchased in southeastern New Mexico by a Missouri Valley jobber at $12 per 100 lbs. Approximately 30% of the 1920 crop has left growers, the largest movement having taken place in southwestern Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, California, and southern Idaho.

The imports of alfalfa seed from July 1 to Dec. 1 this year were 281,500 lbs. compared with 5,154,100 for the same period last year. Nevertheless seedsmen are reluctant to buy because of the liberal carryover and fairly large crop in this country and in Italy and France. Country-run alfalfa seed was being quoted in Italy on Dec. 6 at about $19 per 100 lbs.

Price and Movement.

State or section.	Price per 100 lbs. offered growers, basis clean seed.			Percentage 1920 crop that had left growers by—		
	Dec. 15.	Nov. 17.	Oct. 5.	Dec. 15.	Nov. 17.	Oct. 5.
MEDIUM RED CLOVER.						
				P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Mich.	$16.75	$17.35	$20.50	27	19	5
N. Ill.	15.00	18.30	21.00	20	16	10
C. Ill.	15.70	17.75	19.50	33	25	15
S. Ill.	17.50	17.10	19.25	25	20	10
N. Ind.	16.00	17.25	19.65	49	46	15
C. Ind.	16.25	17.40	19.40	30	27	10
S. Ind.	15.25	15.90	17.25	13	7	.....
NW. Ohio.	16.20	18.20	20.00	30	29	8
SW. Ohio.	16.70	18.20	21.75	15	10	9
Minn.	15.40	17.50	20.10	26	20	3
W. Wis.	15.50	17.70	19.80	15	10	5
E. Wis.	15.60	18.00	20.50	17	15	5
S. Wis.	15.35	18.30	20.90	23	20	6
Idaho.	14.50	17.50	22.00	32	24	6
Nebr.	14.50	15.20	20.00	10	7	4
Kans.	14.70	17.50	17.75	45	15	2
NE. Iowa.	17.00	17.30	20.00	23	10	.....
SW. Iowa.	18.10	17.60	19.50	24	16	5
SE. Iowa.	16.20	16.60	21.00	25	16	5
Mo.	14.60	16.70	18.75	18	15	6
ALSIKE CLOVER.						
Mich.	$20.90	$21.10	$20.40	42	19	6
N. Ill.	19.20	22.25	20.90	30	24	11
C. Ill.	19.30	21.00	18.40	64	40	20
N. Ind.	20.00	21.00	19.80	51	38	36
C. Ind.	19.60	19.90	20.25	27	25	14
NW. Ohio.	21.70	22.10	21.70	47	42	16
SW. Ohio.	20.00	23.50	22.90	25	20	7
W. Wis.	19.50	18.40	20.30	35	10	8
E. Wis.	19.00	20.00	21.70	30	25	10
S. Wis.	20.00	21.25	24.50	27	25	20
Idaho.	19.50	23.00	23.00	29	25	10

Exports of pork products from Denmark dropped from an annual prewar average of 298,086,172 lbs. to 7,088,671 lbs. in 1919.

Foreign Markets

UNITED KINGDOM GETS MOST OF EGYPT'S COTTON SEED.

Stocks on Hand at Alexandria This Season Exceed Last Year's Amount.

Cotton seed is the most important by-product of cotton entering into the export trade of Egypt, according to the American consul at Alexandria. Of 9,767,786 bus. of cotton seed exported during the cotton year from Sept. 1, 1919, to Aug. 31, 1920, all went to the United Kingdom with the exception of 12,824 bus. consigned to the Continent of Europe. The carry over on hand at the beginning of the 1919–20 season season was greatly increased by a good crop and diminished exports during the subsequest season so that the present 1920–21 season will start with the unusually large quantity of 1,524,761 bus. on hand.

Larger Carry Over on Hand.

In comparing the movement of cotton seed during the 1919–20 cotton season with the 1918–19 season it is found that on Sept. 1, 1919, there were 397,697 bus. of cotton seed on hand in Alexandria as compared with 361,775 bus. on hand at the beginning of the previous season. The new supply of cotton seed received during the 1919–20 season exceeded the supply received during the previous year by 699,167 bus. while exports declined 519,189 bus. The amount consumed locally during the 1919–20 season, however, showed an increase of 227,215 bus.

With the stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1919–20 season slightly in excess of those on hand at the beginning of the previous season and amount received during the season considerably in excess of the amount received during the previous season, we find 14,269,652 bus. available for consumption and exportation during 1919–20 as compared with 13,534,563 bus. available during 1918–19. With a considerable decline in the amount exported during the 1919–20 season, however, and only a slight increase in the amount consumed, the balance on hand at the end of the season exceeded the balance on hand at the end of the 1918–19 season by 1,127,063 bus.

The following table shows the entire movement of cotton seed during the 1919–20 season as compared with the 1918–19 season—season extending from Sept. 1 of the one year to Aug. 31 of the following year:

	1918–19	1919–20
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Stock on hand at the beginning of the season	361,775	397,697
Received during the season	13,172,788	13,871,955
Total	13,534,563	14,269,652
Exported	10,386,975	9,767,786
Consumed locally	2,749,890	2,977,105
Total	13,136,865	12,744,891
Balance on hand at the end of season	397,698	1,524,761

A Correction.

In the issue of The Market Reporter for Dec. 18, p. 391, in the article, "Entire Australian Apple Crop Sold in England," the average content of each box should read "40 lbs. net" instead of "401 lbs. net."

Wheat and Flour Control in Roumania.

A decree has been promulgated in Roumania, effective as from Nov. 1, which has for its purpose the control of wheat and flour in that country, according to the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. By a ministerial decision the Roumanian flour mills are now permitted to mill only one quality of flour, which consists of the whole wheat excepting 23% husk and 2% loss, leaving 75% flour. The council of ministers have also decided to take steps to immobilize the wheat crop of the entire country. The measure, if taken, will prevent any portion of the wheat crop being moved from its present place of storage or warehouse save with ministerial authorization.

BELGIUM MAKES GOOD PROGRESS IN REBUILDING FARMS.

Area Under Cultivation in 1920 Shows Increase of 321,000 Acres Over 1919.

Since the signing of the armistice Belgium has put forward every possible effort to rebuild and intensify its agricultural production. The Belgian Agricultural Department has been giving its assistance in many different ways in order to encourage speedy reconstruction. At the end of the first nine months of 1920 more than 61,775 acres out of about 148,200 acres of war-swept soil had been put into condition for cultivation.

Flax Growing Gains.

The American consul at Brussels recently reported that the total area under cultivation in Belgium this year shows a marked increase over the 1919 cultivated area. According to the latest official agricultural census the total area under cultivation for 1920 amounted to 3,312,165 acres as compared with 2,990,565 acres for 1919. It is stated that the area devoted to the production of flax has increased more than any other, 84,014 acres being under cultivation in 1920 as against 46,949 acres in 1919. The preference given by many to the growing of flax is attributed to the remunerative prices offered growers for that commodity.

Prairie and pasture land has also increased considerably. The area at present in pasture and prairie land amounts to 1,242,434 acres, as against 1,078,594 acres in 1919, an increase of 163,840 acres. Farm animals have also increased over 1919, as shown by the following table:

	1919	1920	Increase.
Horses	173,954	198,154	24,200
Cattle	1,151,826	1,292,271	140,445
Pigs	328,155	545,774	217,619
Sheep	112,112	126,202	14,090
Fowls	2,349,439	3,839,853	1,490,414

Seek Market for Manitoba Hay.

An effort is being made to find a market for Manitoba hay in the United States, according to the American consul at Winnipeg. There are at present about 100 carloads of hay at Winnipeg unsold, for which the owners probably will not realize over $10 a ton. During the year 1919 large quantities of Manitoba's prairie hay were sent to the western provinces on account of the dry weather in the West. Large quantities of hay were also imported from Montana and the Dakotas during that season. This year, however, there is sufficient hay in the West for local consumption, which fact has not only cut off a market for Manitoba but also one for Montana and the Dakotas.

NEW ZEALAND DEVELOPS BUTTER AND CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Great Britain Takes Most of Exportable Surplus—Some Coming to United States.

The production of butter and cheese for the export trade in New Zealand is now one of the most important industries of that Dominion, the past 10 years having seen the New Zealand dairy industry undergo rapid development. The greatest progress has been made in the North Island, where there are still excellent opportunities for the country to increase its dairy business, owing to the wide extent of suitable land available. Cooperation has had more to do with the rapid development of the industry than any other factor.

Although Great Britain takes the greater part of the butter and cheese produced, considerable interest has lately been manifested as to the probability of large shipments of butter coming to the United States from New Zealand. As mentioned in a previous issue of The Market Reporter (see Vol. 2, p. 222) the British Imperial Government has taken over the surplus butter from the dairy producers in that country as from August 31, 1920, to March 31, 1921. Consequently there will be no butter available for shipment to the United States from that country other than that produced this season before August 31, which will amount to between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, and for which arrangements have been made for the exportation of 2,000 tons to the United States. The American consul at Auckland reports that a considerable portion of the 2,000 tons mentioned has already gone forward and that the balance is to be shipped as refrigerated space can be secured.

Growth of the Industry.

Dairying now ranks as New Zealand's third industry in order of importance, wool occupying first place and meat second. The dairy factories registered under the dairy industry act include 159 butter factories and 388 cheese factories, as well as 18 butter factories privately owned; also 29 factories engaged in the packing and preparation of butter for the New Zealand market, but which do not manufacture butter. Practically all butter, cheese, and dried-milk factories are cooperative concerns, owned and directed by the farmers who supply the milk. An interesting note in connection with the New Zealand dairy industry is the fact that there are now about 10,000 milking machines in use in that country.

The dairy cows of New Zealand produce over 400,000,000 gals. of milk each year. The bulk of it is produced in the three of four months of spring and early summer (October, November, and December), but owing to the mild climate dairying can be carried on throughout the year. Over 100,000,000 gals. of this quantity are required for the export of butter and 104,000,000 gals. for the export of cheese. Nearly 200,000,000 gals. are required for the Dominion's consumption and the manufacture of milk products other than butter and cheese, including condensed milk.

Mexican Government Levies Import Duty on Raw Cotton.

A duty of 15 centavos a kilo ($0.034 per lb. at par) on raw cotton imported into Mexico is to be levied by the Mexican Government, according to the American consul at Mexico City, a decree to this effect having recently been signed by President Obregon.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 411.)

upon shipment from Idaho to the surrounding territory on account of the alfalfa weevil but little of the Idaho hay has moved to market to date. The release of this hay, therefore, will no doubt cause increased receipts in the markets to which it may be forwarded. A better demand is expected after the first of the year however which may help in absorbing the increased receipts.

Good rains in California are making excellent pastures but causing weak hay markets at both San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Prairie Lower.

Prairie prices were carried downward with the decline in prices of other kinds so that a new low level of prices was reached at about $17.50 for No. 1 prairie. This average price, however, is based upon prices at primary markets, including such markets as Omaha, Kansas City, and Minneapolis.

The receipts are not large but the demand is so limited at this time that the hay arriving can only be sold at price concessions. The poor grade of most of the hay arriving is also largely responsible for the dullness of the market. It is thought by dealers that only colder weather increasing the need for feed can stimulate the demand.

Direct Marketing Customers Obtained by Advertising.

Because of the extensive use of advertising in all lines of business, many producers have tried to establish a business in direct marketing by placing advertisements in newspapers. Some have been successful in obtaining customers, while many others have failed.

One woman in Indiana placed two advertisements in the Sunday edition of a Chicago newspaper at a cost of $3.24 and obtained 12 customers who ordered a total of 46 dozen eggs per week. Another woman living in the same town placed an advertisement in the same paper and obtained 2 customers who within a few weeks furnished 3 additional customers through recommendations. Other persons have advertised without obtaining favorable results.

Advertisements of farm produce should give descriptions and prices of the goods, together with the name and address of the producers; they should be placed in papers which have a circulation among people who are interested in the product. If the paper does not have a special farm-produce department in the classified columns, the advertisement should be arranged attractively and placed in a conspicuous position on the page. The cost of such advertising, however, is sometimes prohibitive. In short, a producer must know what to advertise, when to advertise, and where to advertise.

South African Citrus-Fruit Season Successful

South African merchants claim that the results of this season's exports of citrus fruits should stimulate citrus-fruit growing in the Union considerably. The season in South Africa is now practically closed. Over 100,000 cases of oranges were shipped to England, this being far in excess of the quantity shipped during any previous season. It is said that if cold-storage space had been available this amount could easily have been trebled. Prices realized were remunerative to growers and the condition of the fruit on arrival in England was extremely satisfactory.

Increased Honey Production in Guatemala.

Honey to the value of $48,917.50 was exported from Guatemala to the United States during the calendar year 1919, according to the American consul at Guatemala City. This amount will probably be exceeded during the current year and present indications are that the figures for 1921 will show exports exceeding $100,000 in value.

Climatic and other conditions on the entire Pacific slope of Guatemala are almost ideal for the successful operation of apiaries. Bees work throughout the year and, as a result, the production of honey per hive is much greater than in the United States. Moreover, the honey is of excellent quality and flavor. Up to the present time no bee diseases have made their appearance in Guatemala.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

[Week ending Dec. 11.]

City.	Car lots per ton.	Wagon lots per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	$23.00	$20.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	20.00
Monroe, N. C.	23.00	20.00
Smithfield, N. C.	.....	20.00
New Bern, N. C.	.....	20.00
Tarboro, N. C.	23.00	20.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	20.00	18.00
Abbeville, S. C.	21.00	21.00
Aiken, S. C.	22.00	20.00
Anderson, S. C.	.....	20.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	30.00	27.00
Bishopville, S. C.	.....	18.00
Blackville, S. C.	22.00	20.00
Camden, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Edgefield, S. C.	.....	26.00
Greenville, S. C.	.....	20.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20.00
Laurens, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Newberry, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Rock Hill, S. C.	.....	24.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Sumter, S. C.	20.00	20.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	20.00-23.00
New Orleans, La.	25.00	25.00
Blytheville, Ark.	21.00	16.00-18.00
Earle, Ark.	21.00	.....
Edmondson, Ark.	21.00	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	21.00	18.00
Jonesboro, Ark.	20.00	16.00
Lauratown, Ark.	22.00	18.00
Newport, Ark.	21.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21.00	.....
Searcy, Ark.	20.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	21.00	18.00-20.00
Vincent, Ark.	21.00	.....
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	20.00	18.00-20.00
Alligator, Miss.	22.00	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	20.00	.....
Como, Miss.	20.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	23.00	21.00
Greenwood, Miss.	23.00	21.00
Holly Springs, Miss.	20.00	18.00
Meridian, Miss.	23.00-25.00	25.00
Sardis, Miss.	20.00	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00-23.00	18.00-23.00
Pontotoc, Miss.	21.00	.....
West Point, Miss.	20.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	23.00-24.00	.....
Albertville, Ala.	24.00	20.00
Dozier, Ala.	.....	18.00
Enterprise, Ala.	25.00	20.00
Talladega, Ala.	23.00	20.00
Tuscumbia, Ala.	20.00	18.00
Americus, Ga.	23.00	20.00
Danville, Ga.	22.00	20.00
Paducah, Tex.	.....	17.00
Floydada, Tex.	.....	15.00
Brownwood, Tex.	.....	18.00
San Marcos, Tex.	.....	20.00
Memphis, Tex.	.....	17.00
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	17.00
Belton, Tex.	.....	15.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	17.00
Coleman, Tex.	.....	15.00
Marlin, Tex.	.....	18.00
Austin, Tex.	.....	17.00
Cameron, Tex.	.....	17.00
Navasota, Tex.	.....	14.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	13.00

The United States furnished 87% of the total exports of pork products from twelve leading exporting countries in 1918 and 86.3% in 1919.

Gain in Number of Fruit and Vegetable Inspections.

The number of inspections of fruits and vegetables by the U. S. Bureau of Markets increased 633 or 13% during November compared with the same month last year. Gains were greatest at New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, which together accounted for nearly one-half of all inspections.

Pittsburgh had 445 inspections compared with 299 a year ago and was obliged to refuse 120 applications because of lack of time and facilities for doing all the work offered. Philadelphia declined 83 applications. Other inspection points were able to perform most of the work requested. For the Navy Department there were 490 additional inspections at New York and Boston, also 28 at the Great Lakes Training Station.

November Inspections of Fruits and Vegetables.

Market.	Total fruits.	Total vegetables[1]	Grand total.	Total, Nov. 1919.
Atlanta	18	6	24	56
Baltimore	19	12	31	33
Boston	24	55	79	96
Buffalo	26	12	38	26
Chicago	138	154	292	346
Cincinnati	18	46	64	44
Cleveland	15	72	87	57
Columbus	4	20	24	18
Detroit	16	12	28	45
Houston	47	18	65	42
Indianapolis	13	49	62	44
Kansas City	59	56	115	176
Los Angeles	7	.....	7	.....
Memphis	20	12	32	38
Milwaukee	35	11	46	21
Minneapolis	41	26	67	78
New Orleans	25	49	74	57
New York	176	66	242	164
Omaha	20	30	50	68
Philadelphia	351	4	355	131
Pittsburgh	219	226	445	299
St. Louis	52	31	83	102
San Francisco	2	.....	2	3
Washington	17	25	42	24
Closed offices	.....	.....	.....	119
Total	1,372	992	2,364	2,037

[1] Car lots and less.

Sells Apples Successfully by Direct Marketing.

Up in the fruit belt of northern Michigan lives a man who markets his entire crop of apples direct to consumers. His shipments are made by parcel post, express, or freight according to the desires of his customers. His customers were obtained by advertising and through friends, relatives, and the recommendations of satisfied buyers.

This man quotes prices on apples on the basis of a pound and charges 1¢ a pound above the prices offered by the local fruit buyers. During the fall of 1919 prices for apples at his farm were from 2½ to 4¢ per pound, according to grade. In addition to these prices his customers paid the charges for containers, packing, and transportation, and even then obtained apples at a lower price than from their dealers. Besides grading his apples, this producer packs them carefully so they are received in good condition after being transported.

When an order is received for produce which can not be supplied, the customer's money is returned promptly with the proper explanation. This producer believes that fair dealing is necessary to retain trade, and he endeavors to conduct his business so that satisfaction is given. In this way he has developed a large business in direct marketing and has escaped many of the difficulties encountered by numerous persons who attempt to market farm produce direct to consumers.

Cotton

FURTHER DROPS REGISTERED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Spot Sales Show Slight Increase Over Previous Week—Fabric Market Still Dull.

Prices for both spots and futures were relatively steady but continued to decline during the week ending Dec. 18. The daily fluctuations were within narrow limits. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 14.72¢ per lb. on Dec. 18, as compared with 15.11¢ the previous week and 39.64¢ for the corresponding day in 1919. Last Saturday was the second time the average price reached 14.72¢, the low point for the season.

During the week December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 53 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 73 points. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.82 pence per lb. on Dec. 17, as compared with 11.33 pence the previous week and 25.15 pence the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot sales increased slightly. Sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) totaled 62,192 bales as compared with 57,850 bales the previous week and 71,237 bales the corresponding week in 1919.

It is reported that at times during the week there was fitful but not continued activity in the market for fabrics and that this condition was due to a lack of stability of prices.

Census Consumption Report.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for November, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that, during the month of November, American mills consumed 332,057 bales, exclusive of linters, against 491,250 bales for Nov., 1919, and 455,611 bales for Nov., 1918. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 amounted to 1,672,734 bales, exclusive of linters, against 2,035,679 bales for the corresponding period in 1919–20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Nov. 30 was 1,124,259 bales, compared with 1,642,425 bales for the same day last year; and the number reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 5,070,750 bales, compared with 4,063,176 bales last year. Active spindles were reported as 31,654,126, compared with 34,499,755 for the corresponding month last year

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Aug.	483,193	497,319	534,971	563,488	557,780
Sept.	457,647	491,069	489,962	522,389	528,288
Oct.	399,837	556,041	449,354	584,946	550,655
Nov.	332,057	491,250	455,611	596,427	583,044
Total.	1,672,734	2,035,679	1,929,898	2,267,250	2,219,767

Compared with 1916, receipts of cattle at public stockyards during the first 10 months of 1920 showed an increase of 29.5%, hogs 3.2%, and sheep 14.1%.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 18 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 18 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	300	275	250	300	400	400	500	350	338
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	250	200	250	300	350	400	325	283
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	150	200	200	300	300	250	220
Strict Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	100	118
Middling	**14.50**	**14.89**	**15.75**	**14.25**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**13.00**	**14.25**	**15.25**	**14.75**	**14.72**
	[1]*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	250	200	250	250	200	300	250	175	225	230
Low Middling	500	500	450	500	400	500	500	450	375	500	468
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	650	650	650	700	600	650	700	600	575	650	643
Good Ordinary[2]	800	800	850	850	750	800	850	750	750	800	809
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	100	150	100	100	150	50	100	25	103
Strict Middling	200	250	200	250	150	200	250	200	200	175	208
Middling[2]	375	350	350	400	300	400	400	350	300	350	358
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	550	650	500	500	600	600	500	575	553
Low Middling[2]	700	750	800	900	600	750	850	800	800	850	780
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	250	350	400	250	350	400	150	250	450	325
Strict Middling[2]	500	350	450	550	350	450	500	300	350	600	440
Middling[2]	650	550	600	700	450	600	600	450	500	700	580
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	400	500	400	500	250	400	500	250	350	500	405
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	550	650	350	500	600	400	450	650	535
Middling[2]	700	800	700	800	450	600	700	550	550	750	660
Sales for week, bales	1,639	1,303	107	76	8,700	4,774	.....	23,759	8,893	9,941	[3]32,192

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets (not including Dallas).

Closing Future Prices for Dec. 18, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
December	15.12	38.30	29.49	14.03	40.35	29.45
January	15.16	39.88	28.60	14.30	38.25	28.30
March	15.15	34.70	27.58	14.55	35.40	27.22
May	15.25	32.70	26.75	14.75	33.30	26.35

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

[Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Dec. 17, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended.]

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	3	33
Good Middling	151	219
Strict Middling	671	2,595
Middling	1,698	2,852
Strict Low Middling	2,989	2,214
Low Middling	1,867	324
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	135	175
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	579	145
Good Middling Yellow Stained	3	1
Total	8,096	8,557

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Dec. 17, at the port of New York were 23,571 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 62,129 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 468,899 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 465,333 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports From Aug. 1 to Dec. 17.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Port receipts	3,110,907	3,392,954
Port stocks	1,406,073	1,568,871
Interior receipts	3,654,027	3,826,949
Interior stocks	1,640,145	1,347,767
Into sight	5,528,296	5,920,261
Northern spinners' takings	678,404	1,270,452
Southern spinners' takings	1,376,790	1,807,685
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,721,982	4,533,490

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Dec. 17 amounted to 121,935 bales, compared with 122,382 bales the previous week and 237,065 bales for the corresponding week in 1919; and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 17 amounted to 2,154,598 bales, compared with 2,511,466 bales in 1919.

Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to Dec. 17.

To—	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Great Britain	831,789	1,323,543
France	329,504	255,890
Germany	409,570	171,444
Italy	177,327	139,532
Japan and China	43,556	203,550
Other countries	362,852	417,507
Total	2,154,598	2,511,466

Long Staple Cotton.

A firmer market with an increased demand for long staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	20
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	17½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/8 to 1 7/16 ins	20
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/16 ins	8
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	20
Good Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	20
Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	19
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 5/16 ins	25½
Good Middling, 1 1/8 ins	25
Good Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	22
Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	18
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	16

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 14½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 15¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	100
1 1/8 ins	500	150
1 3/16 ins	850	600
1 1/4 ins	.....	700

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1920

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets
Washington, D. C.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 19, July 10: In the table headed "Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs," insert, under Chicago: Average weight 245 lbs., average cost $13.97. Reference to the footnote should be omitted.

Page 32, July 10: In the article on onion sets, fifth paragraph, "this district" refers to the Louisville, Ky., district.

Page 119, Aug. 21: In the article "Belgium's Demand for Cotton on Increase," the statement in the last sentence should read: "American cotton exporters advocate the construction of an inspection depot in the United States" instead of "in Belgium."

Page 133, Aug. 28: In the table "Receipts of Dressed Poultry," receipts for the week ending Aug. 21 should be 2,202,134 lbs., instead of 4,100,702 lbs.

Page 149, Aug. 4: In the table "Receipts of Dressed Poultry," receipts for the week ending Aug. 28 should be 2,643,324 lbs. instead of 6,728,125 lbs., and the receipts for the previous week should be 2,202,134 lbs. instead of 4,100,702.

Page 161, Sept. 11: In the article "Asiatic Peanuts Pour into United States, Depressing Prices," third paragraph, it was stated that during the fiscal year 1919 only 11,392,724 lbs. were imported, and that during the heavy peanut-importing year 1918, 8,288,756 lbs. of peanut oil comprised the total receipts from all countries." These figures represent gallons instead of pounds. The correct imports in pounds are 87,860,687 lbs. for 1919 and 63,922,886 lbs. for 1918.

Page 173, Sept. 11: In the table "Receipts of Dressed Poultry," receipts for 5 days ending Sept. 3 should be 2,575,478 lbs. instead of 9,210,028 lbs., and the receipts for the previous week should be 2,643,324 lbs. instead of 6,728,125 lbs.

Page 185, Sept. 18: In the table "Final Quarterly Production Report of Manufactured Dairy Products and Oleomargarine," the amounts of unsweetened evaporated milk, case goods, unskimmed, which were manufactured during each month should read as follows: April, 92,342,976 lbs. instead of 264,648,473 lbs.; May, 120,925,727 lbs. instead of 273,284,884 lbs.; June, 133,805,202 lbs. instead of 300,129,054 lbs.

Page 260, Oct. 23: In the table "Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs," the average cost at Kansas City on Wednesday, Oct. 13, should be $14.67 instead of $15.25.

Page 329, Nov. 20: In the last item in column 1, the word *peaches* should be substituted for the word *potatoes*, to read as follows: "Information to be used in establishing tentative grades for peaches has been obtained by the Bureau of Markets."

Page 332, Nov. 20: In column 1, line 6, substitute the word *week* for the word *day*.

Page 391, Dec. 18: In column 3, line 7, substitute *40 lbs.* for *401 lbs.*

Page 401, Dec. 25: In the article "Clover and Alfalfa Values Still Lower," second paragraph, line 14, substitute 1,341,000 bus. for 1,593,000 bus. In line 15, substitute 1,197,000 bus. for 1,099,000 bus.

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